

PALMER AND BUCKNER

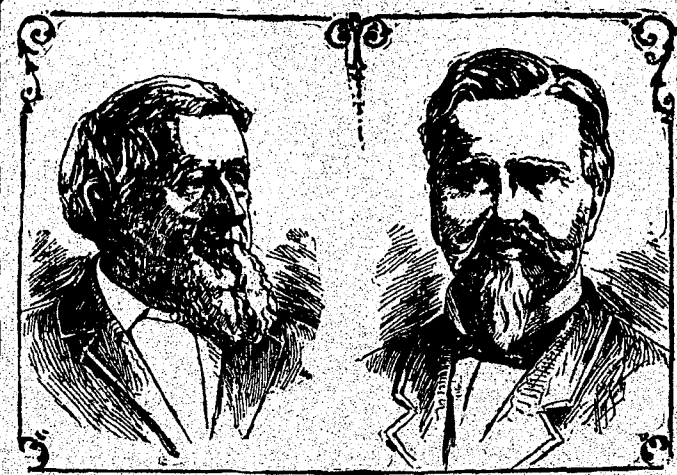
BLUE AND GRAY PUT FORTH AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Anti-Silver Democrats Adopt a Platform and Name Candidates for President and Vice-President—Chosen on First Ballot.

Palmer for President.

John M. Palmer, United States Senator from Illinois, was nominated for President of the United States by the anti-silver Democrats at Indianapolis, and Gen. S. B. Buckner, of Kentucky, was nominated for Vice-President. The nomination of Senator Palmer, who received 757 1/2 votes on the only ballot cast, was made unanimous on the motion of Gen. R. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, his only competitor, who received 124 1/2 votes. Gen. Buckner was nominated for Vice-President by acclamation, for no other candidate was placed before the convention. The nominating and seconding speeches were numerous, and enthusiasm ran high from the moment the reading clerk began to call the roll of the States until the Chairman duly announced that the convention was at an end.

The Gold Democratic national convention at Indianapolis was called to order by Senator Palmer of Illinois at 12:29 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Bishop John Hazen White, of the diocese of Indiana, pronounced an invocation and ex-Congressman Outhwaite of Ohio read the call under which the convention was assembled. Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower of New York was introduced as temporary chairman and made a long address defining the views of the gold Democrats. Promptly at 11 o'clock the doors leading to Tomlinson Hall were opened, but admission was confined under strict orders to ticket holders. They arrived rather slowly at first. A band was located in the upper gallery at the rear of the hall. Tomlinson Hall, in which the convention was held, is situated at Market and Delaware streets, in the center of the city, within easy reach of all the hotels. It is



JOHN M. PALMER.

SIMON B. BUCKNER.

were the names of the various States of the Union, ornamented with a shield and flags, making a very handsome appearance. The ceiling was trimmed with red, white and blue bunting in canopy shape. In calling the convention to order Senator Palmer struck a responsive chord. The calling of the roll was also accompanied by great enthusiasm as party leaders answered for their respective States. Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming were the only States whose names passed unanswered. Of the Territories Arizona, Oklahoma and Indian Territory had no delegates present.

Temporary organization was then effected, with ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower of New York as chairman and John R. Wilson of Indiana as secretary. Mr. Flower was loudly cheered as he took the gavel from Senator Palmer, and in a speech which was liberally applauded throughout he addressed the convention. After the roll of States had been called for the members of the committees on resolutions and credentials, national committee men and vice presidents a recess for two hours was taken at 2 o'clock. When the convention reassembled Del-

disaster from the country and ruin for their party; that the Chicago platform attacks sound financial policy and that delegates to that convention abandoned for Republican allies the Democratic cause of tariff reform to court the favor of protectionists; that delegates to the Indianapolis convention cannot support candidates of the Chicago convention nor be bound by its acts; liberal policy toward American shipping is demanded; and an economical administration of government; international arbitration; and a liberal pension policy are favored; all efforts to touch the Supreme Court are condemned, and the gold standard is approved. The platform expresses opposition to free and unlimited coinage of silver and compulsory purchase of bullion; denounces the present system of paper currency as a constant source of injury, and demands currency reform, and commends the fidelity, patriotism and courage of Cleveland's administration.

The platform was adopted unanimously. A motion to take a recess was cried down. Breckinridge of Kentucky moved to nominate a candidate on the platform. The motion carried, and a roll call was

LI HUNG CHANG HERE

AGED CHINESE STATESMAN GIVEN ROYAL WELCOME.

The Earl's Reception an Enthusiastic Affair—Met by General Ruger, the Official Representative of President Cleveland.

Warships Fire Nolin Salutes.

Li Hung Chang, China's Bismarck and greatest diplomat, arrived in New York City on the American Line steamship St. Louis Friday afternoon. He was accompanied by his son, adopted son and a suite of about forty persons, and landed at the American Line wharf, at the foot of Fulton street, North River. From the time the St. Louis was sighted off Fire Island at 9 o'clock until she arrived at her dock the American flag was made aware that he is a welcome guest in the United States. The residents of Fire Island saluted him with thirteen guns, and flying flags. His arrival in the upper bay was followed by the booming of cannon on the White Fleet. On the way to the wharf, the American line ship Dolphin, having on board Gen. Ruger, Chinese Minister Yang and representatives of the State Department, ran alongside of the St. Louis.

They were the first to formally welcome the Ambassador to the United States. Gen. Ruger, on behalf of the President, gave him the freedom of the country. On arriving at the dock the Ambassador was welcomed by eighty of his fellow-countrymen. They stood at line three deep, surrounded by palms and facing a strip of red felt, placed for Li Hung Chang to walk upon. The Chinamen were in holiday attire and headed by Consul General See, of New York City, and Wy Yu, of Cuba.

Planned with His Reception.

Earl Li, accustomed as he is to pomp and ostentatious ceremony, was evidently pleased with his reception. His mobile face assumed a placid, smiling expression and his manner, while dignified, was easy and unconventional. He looked well, too. While he is an aged man, time has not cut many marks on his strong face. He stood the voyage well and was not troubled with illness of any kind. Drawn up to receive the Emperor of China's representative were eighty blue jackets of the First Battalion, New York State Naval Reserve, under the command of Lieutenant Commander George E. Kent, Lieut. W. H. Storley, ensigns, Marines and Mouton. They formed a guard of honor from the steamship to the space on the wharf set apart and decorated for his reception. The amateur tars, the palms, the red decorations and bowing and bending mandarins in their gaudy silks of many colors made up a most picturesque scene. The Ambassador passed



LI HUNG CHANG.

ed the ordeal of the reception and, taking the elevator, ordinarily a baggage one, but decorated and carpeted for the occasion, was lowered to the dock below. Saturday President Cleveland received the national visitor at the residence of William C. Whitney, after which Li re-

LI HUNG ARRIVES IN AMERICA WITH HIS COFFIN.

(The distinguished Oriental carries his coffin with him on his travels.)



Uncle Sam to Columbus—He must be an undertaker.

in which his forehead nearly touched the stone coffin in which Gen. Grant's remains rest. Then he placed the coffin upon it, and for ten minutes stood with his head bowed so low that his face was half obscured. Before leaving the temporary tomb he again bowed low toward the last home of the great, and as he turned to leave he said, through his interpreter: "I have looked forward to this as one of the most sacred of my obligations, and the most religious of my duties to your country."

PILGRIMS FROM LABRADOR.

Come for the World's Fair, Now on the Return Trip.

Apili and his wife, Helene, whose pictures accompany this story, sailed from Brooklyn a few days ago for their home, near Davis Inlet, Labrador, which they left four years ago to form a part of the anthropological exhibit at the World's Fair, where they were domiciled in the Eskimo village. They have had varying fortune since the Chicago show closed. They traveled a part of the time with Barnum's circus at a salary, as it is said, of \$150 a week, yet they started for home with nothing except some articles of clothing, a few trinkets that they have accumulated, some trinkets that they have

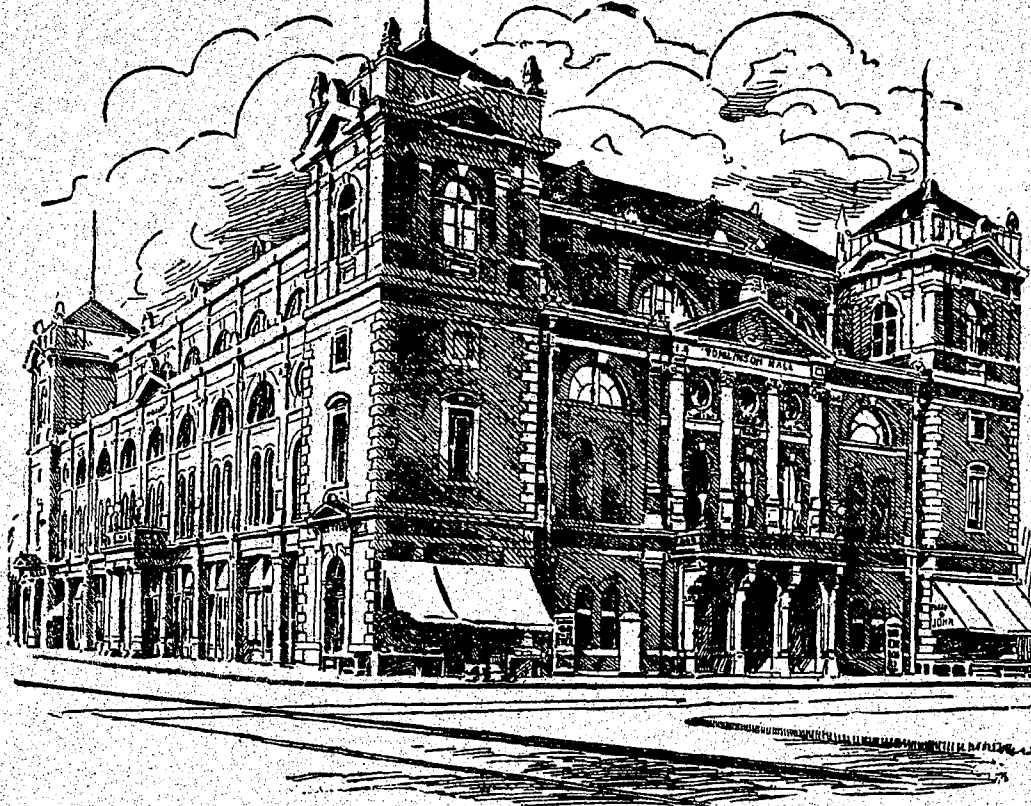


APILI, WIFE AND GRANDDAUGHTER.

picked up in their journeyings, and the necessary outfit which thoughtful friends in New York provided to enable Apili to go hunting when he arrives in Labrador. Their passage was prepaid, and their safe conduct arranged for not only during the voyage to St. John's, but during their stay there, as well as on the second part of their journey, from there to their home. A dollar was all it was deemed safe to entrust them with in cash, and the chances are perhaps even that they will carry that with them to their destination or part with it to the first dimble-witted talker with whom they meet. For the Eskimo who have come here do not seem to acquire cunning in their dealings with the whites, even after being swindled many times. The little girl pictured with Apili and Helene is their granddaughter, and goes back with them as a reminder of the World's Fair, where she was born, and of Mrs. Potter Palmer, after whom she was named Nancy Helene Columbia Palmer. She appears to be a half-breed, and her father is supposed to be in the Labrador settlement, where Apili lives.

MADE GOOD TIME.

United States Cruiser Brooklyn Establishes a Fast Record. The United States cruiser Brooklyn, on her official trial trip the other day, averaged 21.22 knots an hour, during a forced draught run of four hours, and earned a



EXTERIOR OF THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION HALL.

capable of seating comfortably about 4,000 people, and is admirably adapted for the purpose of a large public meeting. The interior and exterior of the building were handsomely draped with bunting in the national colors, interspersed with the stars and stripes and other patriotic and appropriate devices. The rear of the stage was ornamented with life-sized portraits of Jefferson, Jackson and Joseph McDonald on the one side, and Cleveland, Tilden and Hendricks on the other. In the center and over the head of the chairman was a large eagle with shield and flags. The rear of the stage was curtained off with red, white and blue bunting. To the right and left of the stage bunting was arranged to represent a sunburst with curtains made of immense national banners. Fan-shaped curtains of the same material extended from the right to the left of the stage overhead. The stage itself was raised some four feet above the general level of the floor so as

agate Brennan of Wisconsin, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported 824 delegates present, representing forty-one States and three Territories, which was greeted with ringing cheers. Pending permanent organization, Dr. Everett of Massachusetts, son of Edward Everett, made a brief speech. Delegate Roberts of Missouri then reported that the Committee on Permanent Organization had decided on Senator Caffrey of Louisiana for chairman. It also recommended that the national committee men be empowered to call future conventions. The adoption of this latter portion of the report, looking to a permanent party, was accompanied by deafening applause.

Caffrey Made Chairman.

In assuming the chair Senator Caffrey made a speech outlining the policy and purpose of the "National Democrats." Among other things he said: "When our people recover from the debauch of populism and anarchy they will discard the men who have led their orgy. If we go to McKinley those men will be the recognized exponents of democracy. When the fumes of the debauch are dissipated and sober reason resumes her sway, our flock will turn toward its fold only to find it destroyed. We therefore stand fast. We sound a bugle call throughout the land for all Democrats to rally forth to support of Government and law, for the honor of their country and for the preservation of the nation and of their creed, its memories and its glories."

John P. Irish of California, who has quite a reputation as an orator, fully justified it with a brief speech prior to adjournment of the convention to 11 o'clock Thursday morning.

Chairman Caffrey called the convention to order at 11:35 Thursday morning. The Platform Committee was not ready to report, so the crowd called on Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge for a speech. He was escorted forward amid mingled hisses and cheers, and made a brief address. Mr. Ochs, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the national convention express its grief at the untimely death of William E. Russell. It was carried by a rising vote. T. De Witt Warner of New York, Lehman of Missouri, Bynum of Indiana, and Eckels of Illinois addressed the convention. A motion to take a recess at 1:45 was voted down. Senator Vilas then appeared and read the report of the Resolutions Committee. The platform declares that the convention met that Democrats may unite to avert



GEN. EDWARD S. BRAGG.

promptly called out "Kentucky." This raised a cheer for Gen. Buckner, and his name rose from all parts of the hall. Wm. B. Browder made the nominating speech, and the instant he closed his address a delegate sprung up and moved to nominate Gen. Buckner by acclamation. It received a dozen seconds and was carried with a great roar.



THE NEW UNITED STATES CRUISER BROOKLYN.

turned to the Waldorf, where in the evening ex-Ministers to China gave a dinner in his honor. For Sunday was slated only one thing, that which Li asked for himself, a visit to the tomb of Gen. Grant, at Riverside. The Earl's offering at the tomb was a wreath of white, purple and yellow. It signified death and fame and the sunlight of imperial favor, and was the tribute of a great statesman to a great commander. Carrying the wreath in his hand, Li entered the tomb and for twenty minutes stood reverentially by the sarcophagus. He was, indeed, a sorrowing friend. It was a profound obsequence

PRINCE LOBANOFF DEAD.

Russian Foreign Minister Passes Away Very Suddenly.

A dispatch to the London Telegraph from Kieff says that Prince Lobanoff



PRINCE LOBANOFF-ROSTOVSKY.

Rostovsky, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, died suddenly while traveling from Vienna to that place. Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky was in the company of the Count at the time of his death, and his demise was wholly without warning. The news of the death of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, according to the dispatch to the Telegraph, caused great excitement throughout Russia, where the personality of the Minister of Foreign Affairs was considered to be second only to the Czar himself. Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky pursued a strong foreign policy—a policy which was regarded in some quarters as threatening the peace of the world.

TRACTION ENGINES COLLIDE.

Rival Wheat Threshers Indulge in a Novel Battle.

Near Lawrence, Kan., the other night the steam traction threshing machine en-



DUEL BETWEEN TRACTION ENGINES.

gines owned by William Peat and J. Brooks came in collision at the entrance to the farm of Mr. Earhart. Peat had been engaged by Earhart to thresh, and, failing to come, Brooks was hired. The met met with the machines at the farmyard gate. A dispute followed, both wanting the work. One started to go in when the other started his engine, and a collision followed. The engines met head on. One engine reared up on end and fell over on the other, and both were smashed. A fireman on Peat's engine was caught between the engine and water tank and received fatal injuries.

Sparks from the Wires.

J. F. H. McKibbin, auditor of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, who was injured by the falling of a horse, died at Newcaston, Col.

The death of Leopold Herz, of New York, the father of Dr. Cornelius Herz of Panama Canal fame, occurred at Bournemouth, England, where Mr. Herz was visiting his son.

The annual reports of United States shipping commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1896, show total shipments and discharges of seamen for American seagoing vessels to have been 120,455, compared with 118,493 for the previous year.

Hard fighting is still going on between the Ecuadorian Government and rebel forces in the vicinity of Guenica. From Naranza heavy cannonading could be heard on the morning of Aug. 22. Advice from Almasi state that Gen. Alfaro is now only two miles from Guenica, which Vega is preparing to defend. Thousands of inhabitants are leaving by hundreds.

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Meets every Saturday evening. A. MCKAY, Com. T. NOLAN, R. E.

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A Trial Order

The Dispatch

O. PALMER, Publisher.

STAYING, MICHIGAN.

POISON IN THE FOOD

PASSENGERS ON AN OCEAN LINER SUFFER.

Three Dead and Many Sick—Judge Lynch Holds Court in Minnesota—Fall River Men and His Mother-in-Law Create a Sensation.

Big Steamer a Hospital.
The North German Lloyd steamer *Albatross*, which arrived at New York from Bremen and Southampton Wednesday, was little better than a floating hospital for several days after she left the latter port. Three deaths occurred on the steamer. Two were occasioned by poisoning from foodstuffs, and the third was a case of suicide from drinking. In addition to at least fifty passengers, as well as all of the officers of the ship, ate lobster and were dangerously ill for several days. The poisoning happened the day after the *Albatross* left Southampton. The lobster was purchased in Bremen and Southampton and it has been impossible to find that anyone was to blame.

LYNCH TWO AT GLENCOE.

Disappointed at a Verdict, a Mob Assaults the Jail.
At Glencoe, Minn., the trial of the first of the two men charged with the murder of Sheriff J. H. Rogers ended Saturday in a verdict of murder in the second degree, which did not please some of the people, and a double lynching was resorted to early Sunday morning. The two men lynched were Darman Musgrave and H. A. Chingman. On June 23 the accused men had assaulted a farmer, and Sheriff Rogers and deputy went after them with a warrant the following day. They resisted arrest, and during the altercation the sheriff was shot and killed, although they made no effort to harm the deputy. The men were strangers in the county, and the sheriff was a popular official. The jury in the case of Musgrave was out nine hours and finally brought in a verdict of second degree murder. Between 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday night a mob appeared at the jail door, and after trying the guards and breaking the locks of the cells they made the prisoners dress. The mob took them to the bridge over Buffalo Creek, on the way leading to the scene of the crime, and placing them in the same relative positions as when they committed the murder, they swung them over the edge of the bridge, the drop of fifteen feet breaking both their necks. The best people of Glencoe and the county are loud in their denunciation of the lynching and propose to see what can be done to discover who constituted the mob.

WOULD WED HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW

Love Affair at Fall River, Mass.
Widower Charles F. Borden, of Fall River, Mass., aged 42, senior member of the firm of Borden & Remondino, who control the drug trade of Southern New England, tried unsuccessfully to marry his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Remondino, aged 65, who is a widow. Borden, one of the most distinguished men of Fall River, once boasted that his wife died one year ago, and six months after her mother and Mr. Borden began their courtship. The fact was not known until the marriage was procured, when it was stopped by the judgment of the court.

Standards of National League.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:
W. L. Baltimore . . . 77 34 Philadelphia . . . 59 59 Cincinnati . . . 71 43 New York . . . 55 61 Cleveland . . . 70 44 Brooklyn . . . 53 61 Boston . . . 66 51 Washington . . . 47 65 Chicago . . . 65 52 St. Louis . . . 55 60 Pittsburgh . . . 61 51 Louisville . . . 29 82

Western League Standing.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:
W. L. Minneapolis . . . 77 39 Kansas City . . . 68 56 Indianapolis . . . 68 48 Milwaukee . . . 56 60 St. Paul . . . 60 52 Columbus . . . 43 70 Detroit . . . 67 52 Rapids . . . 40 82

Runs Down a Friend's Slayer.

J. W. Walker murdered P. J. Byrne in Chautauque County, Kansas, and fled. Clyde Crook, a neighbor of the murdered man, followed the slayer on foot for miles. Walker, from sheer exhaustion, fell asleep, with his revolver in his right hand. Crook grabbed the weapon and marched the murderer to a farm house, where his hands were tied. Then, without food or rest, Crook marched him back to Sedan and delivered him up to the sheriff.

North American Review Sold.

Lloyd Brice has sold the North American Review, one of the oldest magazines in the United States. David A. McGraw, of New York, who is the editor, president and treasurer, was for a number of years connected with the literary department of Harper & Brothers. He became general manager of the Review in May, 1880.

Citizens' Bank of Sabina Falls.

H. H. Thorpe, sole owner of the Citizens' Bank of Sabina, Ohio, filed a deed of assignment. The assets are estimated at \$20,000, with liabilities about the same. Deposits will be paid in full. Mr. Thorpe is the owner of considerable real estate.

Grapes at Five Cents a Basket.

The grape growers of Northern Ohio are afflicted with a big crop, which is selling at 5 cents a basket for position in the vineyards. There is no profit in such a price, for the basket costs 25 cents and the picking as much more.

Temperance Men Win a Point.

At Ottawa, Ont., Premier Laurier said that the Dominion Government had decided at the next session of Parliament for taking a public vote on the question of prohibition. The speaker announced when the House met that the bar in the restaurant was to be absolutely abolished.

Killed by an Express Train.

William F. Slocum, a prominent lawyer at Boston, was killed Friday morning in Newville, Mass., by an express train while attempting to cross the track. He was 70 years old.

Strawberries in September.

Oldenburg, living near Laporte, Ind., marketed eight quarts of strawberries Thursday, picked from vines that bore a good crop in the regular season last spring. This second crop is as good as the first. Home-grown strawberries in September are a great curiosity.

Antians Are Starving.

Father Greville and Father Roman, Catholic missionaries, who were arrested in Quebec last November, were taken to a hospital in London, where they are suffering from hunger and cold. The missionaries are being kept in a small room, and are being starved.

MARCH OF THE VETERANS.

Witnesses of the Blue in Line at St. Paul.

Thousands viewed the parade of the G. A. R. at St. Paul Wednesday. In recent years it has been thought necessary to shorten the length of the grand parade of the old soldiers, and this year's parade was no exception. It was a triumphal march, as it was over smooth streets and easy walking, no ill effects were anticipated from the tramp. The various divisions formed shortly after 10 o'clock. Gen. Walker and staff headed the parade, the first division, led by the Yeggin Signal Corps, and including the departments of Illinois, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, following. The second division consisted of the departments of Ohio and New York. In the third division there were the departments of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maine, California, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Potomac, Virginia, and North Carolina. The fourth division was made up of the departments of Maryland, Nebraska, Michigan, Iowa, and Indiana. The departments of Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, Delaware, Missouri and Oregon were in the fifth division. The sixth division included the departments of North Dakota, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. The department of Minnesota closed the parade, comprising the eighth division.

STATE OF SIEGE IN MANILA.

Spain Will Have to Divide Her Forces Now.

An official dispatch received from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, says that a revolution has broken out there and that a state of siege has been proclaimed. Next to Cuba the Philippine Islands are the chief colonial possession of Spain. The same greedy, tyrannical methods of government that have forced Cubans to revolt have been used to subvert the Philippine Islands to revolution. This rebellion is the one thing which, more than all others, Spain has feared for more than a year past. It is the best possible news for Cuba, since it means that Spain's resources are divided between the two rebellions. The Spanish government has concentrated on one, The Philippines are a group of large and small islands, more than 100 in number, lying directly south-east of the Chinese coast and north-west of New Guinea. The seat of the Spanish government in the islands is at Manila, in the southwestern part of the great island of Luzon, 41,000 square miles in extent. Manila has a population of 270,000. The islands altogether have 7,000,000 population, or nearly twice that of Cuba, on the area leading to the same relative proportions as when they committed the murder, they swung them over the edge of the bridge, the drop of fifteen feet breaking both their necks. The best people of Glencoe and the county are loud in their denunciation of the lynching and propose to see what can be done to discover who constituted the mob.

TO RETALIATE ON CANADA.

Seattle Banks Will Discourage Money of the Dominion.
Seattle (Wash.) banks will retaliate on Canadian banks for discriminating thousands of the United States. The latter has been discriminated informally by the clearing houses, and now action will be taken at once. The Canadian banks have been given a discount of 10 per cent. on American money, and the proposed action of the Seattle banks, which will undoubtedly be taken, will be a discount of 2 per cent. on paper, while 50-cent pieces will be received for 40 cents and 10-cent pieces for 20 cents. The banks will give ten days' notice to their customers of the new rule.

HAIR TURNS BLACK.

Hosea Brown, Formerly Peculiar Case of Physical Change.
Hosea Brown, of Grant's Pass, Ore., one of the survivors of the war of 1812, is 105 years old, and during the past year his hair, which has been gray fifty years, has been turning black, until at the present time it is as black as jet. He has fought through the war of 1812, and was wounded in an engagement before Boston. He had two brothers, who died at the ages of 90 and 93 respectively.

Didn't Go to Glory.

According to the faith of the Apostolic Christian Congregation, of New York, the world was to have come to an end at sunrise Wednesday and the Savior, they said, appear with the orb of day to gather into paradise the 4,000 people there and in Germany who believed in his coming.

Shot Down the Track.

The first attempt on the Pike's Peak Cog-Wheel Railroad since it was opened five years ago occurred Sunday, and but for the safety brakes used on all the cars of this line a trainload of passengers would have been hurled down the mountain, to destruction. Coming down a steep incline, the high engine, with its wheels on both sides of the engine broke apart rendering the compressed air brakes on the engine useless. Conductor Guyman applied the automatic brakes in the passenger coach and soon stopped that. The engine and fireman were compelled to abandon the engine, which was beyond control, and it went down the twenty-five per cent grade at a terrific rate of speed for nearly a mile. Then it struck a curve, jumped the track and shot through the air for fully 100 feet, falling clear over a bonfire of brush and timber, and came to rest in a plain side above the track. It plowed immense holes in the mountain and the tender and engine separated just as the engine exploded, hurling iron and steel in all directions.

Vermont Goes Republican.

Vermont has declared for Joseph Grant, Republican, for Governor and for the Republican State ticket, and by a majority that equaled the prediction of the most confident Republican manager. The total vote cast was by far the largest in the history of the State. In every county great gains were made by the Republicans.

Bodies Lying in a Day.

A shocking double murder and suicide was discovered there, from Nappanet, N. H., when William Wilson, who works for a local farmer, was found with the bodies of his employer's wife, his little 4-year-old son, and Wilson himself, lying in the barn, the last named still clutching a revolver in his hand.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Occurrences During the Past Week.

Released Jail Inmates at Ontonagon.

No Noble Work of Rescue—\$400,000 Blaze in the Business Part of the "So"—After Derelict Corporations.

Three Lives Were Lost at Ontonagon.
The remains of Mrs. Park, a German woman, and of two unidentified men have been found in the ruins of Ontonagon. The wife of Sheriff Corbett was in charge of the jail when the fire invaded the city. The village marshal refused to take charge of the prisoners, there being the notorious Danahy, Beveridge and James Redpath, who are awaiting trial for the murder of a woman six years ago, and for which crime their testimony secured conviction and sentence to life imprisonment of a man whose innocence has since been shown. So Mr. Corbett released them all, and in return and as a reward Redpath contacted him and an Irish woman named Eumonia to places of safety. Then they hurried back to the village and were forewarned at the peril of their own lives, in the work of rescuing belated victims. Several things, their clothes were on fire and their faces, blistered and hair singed by the flames, following they reported to him, but were told there was no place to keep them and to shift for themselves, only keeping ready for call when wanted. This they promised to do. The news of the fire caught Pat Neater in bed at Baraga. In less than two hours he had his leg loaded down with suppers and was standing for Ontonagon. At Houghton and Hancock not a tug could be found that would try to go out, but the Colton steamed right through the high seas and made the eighty-six-mile run to Ontonagon in seven hours with a heavy load. These, with the supplies from Rockland, were the first received from the outside. Since then supplies are coming in by the carload. A relief store has been started. Books are kept, and every man is known and a record made of his dependents, what he needs and what he gets.

Sanit St. Marie Burns.

A gasoline stove exploded in a restaurant on Water street, Sanit St. Marie, Thursday afternoon and started the most extensive conflagration in the history of the city. A north gale prevailed at the time and it was but a few moments until a long row of wooden buildings were licked up and nearly everything was destroyed. Three-story brick stores, the new three-story brick stores, and from them the fire crossed the street and consumed the Metzger Block, the "So" National Bank Block, in which was located the postoffice and the custom house, the Perry and Chippewa Hotels and other smaller buildings are total losses, together with nearly everything in the town. The "So" new building, Smith Block and "So" Savings Bank Block were also considerably damaged by fire and water. Everything moveable from these buildings was taken out. Among the heaviest losers are the Soo National Bank, Frenzler Brothers, general merchandise store, the Hotel, the Hotel, P. Maloney, liquor; R. D. Perry, hotel; Mrs. H. P. Smith, hotel; Ross Brothers, liquors; E. S. S. Sutton, McDonald & Chapman, J. W. Pine, lawyers; the Bell Telephone Company; James Strachan, machine shop, and the Minnesota Steamship Company supply store. The loss is estimated at about \$400,000. Insurance will reach about half that amount. The fire department of the Canadian Soo and troops from Fort Brady rendered efficient service. The city firemen and citizens worked like Trojans, and it was by a very narrow margin that the balance of the business section escaped destruction. A falling wall injured two soldiers, but it is thought not seriously.

Corporations Must Pay.

The last Legislature made it the duty of the Attorney General to proceed against the makers of all corporations failing to make annual reports to the State, and to collect a fine of \$5 per day for each delinquent after March 1 during the pendency of such neglect. Attorney General Maynard, in accordance with this requirement, is sending out bills to each delinquent corporation, the amount assessed being \$800, and the aggregate amount due between \$800,000 and \$900,000. This is a new thing in Michigan, and as the Attorney General declares that he proposes to collect every dollar of the penalties the directors of the delinquent concerns are greatly agitated.

Short State Items.

Bronson's cemetery is full of weeds and brush that visitors do not dare to enter the wilds any great distance for fear of getting lost.
Citizens of Au Sable who have not paid their poll tax and have not the ready money to do so, will be compelled to work it out on the streets of the city, repairing sidewalks.
Fire destroyed a million feet of lumber at Chokomaug belonging to Mr. Charlton, of Toronto, the Spry Lumber Company, of Chicago. The loss is about \$200,000; fully insured.

Man Who Foretold the St. Louis Cyclone Heard From Again.

Joseph H. C. Swan, of Wichita, Kan., widely known for his correct forecast of the St. Louis cyclone and other meteorological phenomena, makes the following prediction: The winter of 1897-98 will be very long and cold, with much snow in all localities where snow is a factor. Blizzards will be numerous, highways and railways will be blocked, all to be followed by much rainfall and high water most of the year. Do not be in haste to get in spring crops. Plant large and late varieties of corn. Wet weather will be your trouble. Provide good shelter for self, stock and do not forget the suffering, hungry and poor of our land.

Uprising in China.

An anti-Christian uprising has occurred in Shantung, China. The rioters are members of a society originally formed for the purpose of protecting themselves against bandits, but it is said now it has become the bandit organization itself.

Arrested for a Big Fraud.

Julius Stein and Joseph Robinson, the latter a small time one, were arrested at New York, and it is alleged they fraudulently secured diamonds worth \$100,000 from Julius M. Lyon, a diamond dealer.

Bryan's Niece Elopes.

Miss Laura Milson, a niece of Candide, the famous actress, and John L. Martin, III, both of Salem, Mass., eloped to Louisville, Ind., and were married. The bride's mother is a sister of Mr. Bryan.

Warship Sent There.

The Spanish warship *Isa de Cuba* has been ordered to proceed to the Philippine Islands immediately.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

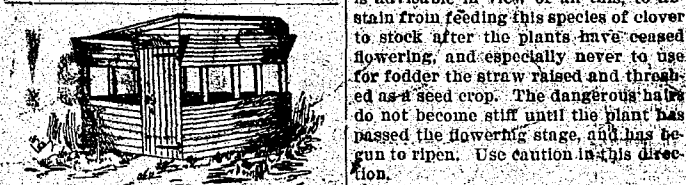
Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c; butter, choice, 16c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 12c; potatoes, per bushel, 90c to 30c; broom corn, common short to choice dwarf, \$25 to \$60 per ton.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 59c to 60c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Tulsa—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Cleveland—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Milwaukee—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Pittsburgh—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
St. Paul—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Minneapolis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Des Moines—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Sioux Falls—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Omaha—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Lincoln—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Nebraska—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Kansas—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Oklahoma—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Texas—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
California—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Oregon—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Washington—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Idaho—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Montana—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Wyoming—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Colorado—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
New Mexico—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Arizona—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Nevada—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Utah—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 58c to 59c; corn, No. 2, 15c to 16c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
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Wyoming—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No.



FARMERS AND FARMERS

The largest ever grown, it means cheap hog and beef cattle for a year to come. Most of our own crop is fed at home, and only brings money to the country when exported as beef and pork, though Europe, the last year, used more of our corn than ever before. The cheapness of corn had much to do with this. We can undoubtedly produce corn, pork and beef cheaper than any other country.

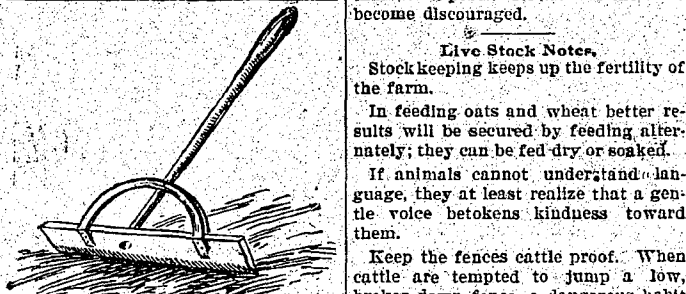
A Warm Weather Milk House.
A very convenient milk house for warm climates, or for summer use in colder sections, is shown in the engraving herewith. It is six feet square and six feet high at the eaves, which is large enough for the milk of two or three cows. The house is built under a large grape arbor about twenty feet from my kitchen pump. The milk tank, which is twelve inches deep and fourteen inches wide at the top, extends along the north side. It has a screen cover, which may be covered



SUMMER MILK HOUSE.

with cloth in very hot or dusty weather. A table with shelf underneath occupies the southeast corner. A space just above the level of the tank, two feet wide and extending on all sides of the house, is covered with wire screen. Shelves above the screen and below the tank give sufficient room for pails and butter dishes. The milk is set in pails. A galvanized iron pipe leads from a small tank at the side of the pump down eighteen inches below the surface of the ground, across the twenty-foot space and up again to the level of the milk tank. An overflow pipe at the other end of the tank carries off the water after it has reached the proper height in the tank. Another pipe, at the bottom of the tank, is used for emptying it when desired. The door in the southwest corner is of wood, but could be of screen if preferred. Board shutters cover the screens in rainy weather. The water in the tank may be changed at any time by pumping water into the small tank at the well.—American Agriculturist.

Useful Garden Tool.
Our engraving shows a very handy home-made tool for leveling seed beds in the garden or for grading walks



GARDEN LEVELER AND GRADER.

and lawns. The board can be of considerable length, sharp at one end, with a bit of flat iron riveted to the edge, the used-up blade of an old scythe being considered for this purpose. The handle is braced firmly by a half-circle of iron which a blacksmith can fit in place in a few moments. With such an implement the work of leveling and grading can be done quickly and easily. It should have a place in any garden kit.

Evils of Close Pasturing.
Close pasturing in autumn retards the growth in the early spring. When the covering of roots is eaten right down to the ground the frost penetrates more deeply, hence the ground remains cold longer in the spring. The cold winds, also, which sweep over the surface of the earth tend to retard growth. Take the very same field, compare the growth in early spring on the portions eaten bare with that made on the parts where more or less of a mulch of un-eaten grass covered the roots all winter, and you will find that the grass blades on the parts so protected will have made several inches of growth before they commenced to grow on the other portions of the field. The yield of meadows is greatly increased, as already intimated, when they are not pastured closely. The advantage of the protection from the un-eaten portion of the grass will be greater in dry than in moist seasons, but with some grasses it will be considerable in any season. Yellow-rooted grasses are thus greatly benefited. With timothy meadows the benefit in the crop is so great that it is at least an open question as to whether they should ever be pastured so long as they are to be retained as meadow. It is different with deep-rooted plants; they are less easily injured by either drought or frost.

Advantages of Diversified Farming.
Diversified farming has two great advantages over that which is confined to one or two specialties. If the different crops are properly chosen there will be a succession of marketing to be done through the year, and also something to be done on the farm to keep its labor employed at all times. Where the specialty only is grown, though it may bring a good deal of money when sold, most of this has already been expended during the season while the crop was being grown. This is the difficulty with the Southern planter who depends wholly on his cotton crop. After the expense of making it is deducted the planter has less ready money than if he had more crops, so as to be able to sell something every month in the year.

A Large Hog Crop Probable.
Another large corn crop will be gathered this year. As last year's crop was

THE INDEBTED FARMER

DEBASEMENT OF THE CURRENCY WILL NOT HELP HIM.

Poor Wages to the Laborer Would Lead to a Curtailment of the Consumption of Farm Products—Prices Would Rise Lower.

A correspondent writes:
Among farmers this argument is used: Suppose a farmer owns 100 acres of land, on which he owes \$1000. This year he has 1000 bushels of wheat to sell, the price of which he expects to be \$1.00 per bushel. At present his wheat is worth 50 cents per bushel, or \$500. He would get \$1 per bushel in 50-cent dollars, or \$1000—enough to discharge the debt. How should this argument be met?

The change from the 100-cent gold dollar to the 50-cent silver dollar can be of no possible benefit to farmers who are out of debt, or to farmers who are in debt but have contracted to pay in gold. These two classes embrace a majority of all farmers. The soil, which is their own, or claim to own, land.

But there are many farmers who have bought land on time, or who have borrowed money to buy land, or who have farms they own, and have not bound themselves to pay in gold. Before these farmers vote for free coinage, thinking it will add to the value of their land, they should study the subject carefully.

A change of the standard to cheap free silver will wipe out one-half the value of all notes, mortgages, deposits in savings banks, national and private banks, stock of building and loan associations, life insurance policies, and money in hand. There will not be a transfer of wealth from one set of persons to another, but a destruction of wealth.

These losses, enormous in the aggregate and distributed all over the country, necessarily will bring on a terrible panic, which will paralyze the trade for time and throw out of employment several millions of wage-earners. Those who do have work will get no more than 50-cent free silver dollars, which they will not want. Their wages would be cut down one-half.

This universal industrial collapse and destruction of the purchasing power of the mass of the community would lessen the demand for all farm products, and they would depreciate their value.

There would be no money. Men with no wages or with half wages cannot buy the accustomed quantities of food. The 50 millions living in the cities and villages, belonging to the industrial class, would have to economize rigorously in their food purchases. They would buy the least possible, of the poorest quality they could get.

There would not be the demand for beef, veal, mutton, pork, eggs, butter, cheese, milk, fruits and vegetables which exist in the present time. The increased demand for the products of the farm would have to lower their prices or their products would be left on their hands.

This every farming community could suffer. The agriculturists of the United States would lose hundreds of millions, owing to their inability to market their products. They complain that prices are low now. They are right. There is lower than when there was no demand for what they had raised.

The cotton planters would not suffer as much by free coinage as the farmers of the Northern producers of foodstuffs. But the tobacco growers of the border States. But they would not escape altogether, for it is impossible to raise stable and hogs and other products without the forty-five millions of town people without all the rural part of the population suffering more or less.

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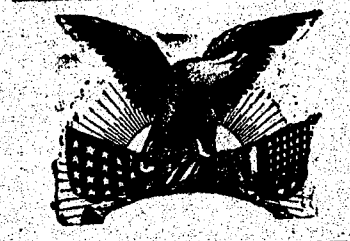
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The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM McKINLEY, Jr.,
—OF OHIO—

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GABRIEL A. HOBERT, of
NEW JERSEY.



REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,
HAZEN S. PINGREE, of Wayne.

For Lieutenant Governor,
THOS. B. DUNSTAN, of Houghton.

For Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON GARDNER, of Calhoun.

For Treasurer,
GEORGE A. STEEL, of Clinton.

For Auditor General,
ROSCOE D. DIX, of Berrien.

For Commissioner of Land Office,
WM. A. FRENCH, of Presque Isle.

For Auditor General,
FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent.

For Sup't. of Pub. Instruction,
JASON E. HAMMOND, of Hillsdale.

For Mem. St. Bd. of Education,
JOHN W. SIMMONS, of Shiawassee.

For Congressman, 10th Dist.,
R. O. CRUMP, of Bay County.

Representative, Alpena District,
H. K. GUSTIN, of ALPENA COUNTY.

General Harrison never said a truer thing than that "Republican success never did disturb business."

Free Trade, Free Silver and Free Soup should be the alliterative transparency for the Democratic processions, this year.

Major McKinley's plea for home markets means more money than minks can coin at any ratio.—Inter Ocean.

No, that noise wasn't an earthquake; it was simply Vermont remarking that she had no use for clipped dollars.

Kansas could recover from a crop failure in one or two seasons. It could not recover from another term of Populism in ten years.—Kansas City Journal.

St. Paul has earned great honor for her handsome and courteous entertainment of the old veterans. It could scarcely have been done better.—Inter-Ocean.

The only free silver talk heard now is when a would-be politician from Center Plains township comes to town and his influence is said not to extend beyond his front gate.—Ros. News.

A Bryan organ asks: "What is a political party?" Well, it is hard to define what party the Bryanites is. It is some Democratic, it is some Silverite, and more Populist than either.

It just takes the St. Louis Republic to squeeze the political lemon. It arises smiling and says: "The Vermont election is really a verdict for Bryan and Sewall, as the November returns will show."

Reports to the State Board of Health show that diarrhoea, rheumatism, neuralgia, bronchitis and cholera morbus, in the order named, caused the most sickness in Michigan, during the past week. Consumption was reported at 217 places, typhoid fever at 59, scarlet fever at 16, diphtheria at 18, whooping cough at 8, and measles at 3 places.

Address of Hon. R. O. Crump.

Hon. R. O. Crump, in accepting the nomination to congress at Oneboygan, made the following address: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Republicans of the 10th District.

Allow me to thank you in a few words for the great honor you have again conferred upon a plain business man, like myself, by giving me a renomination as your candidate for the 55th Congress, and I can assure you that I fully appreciate the confidence you have reposed in me, and will cheerfully accept the trust.

I want to thank my loyal friends throughout the district, who have stood by me so valiantly, and I hope to be able at some future time to repay them in part for their untiring efforts in my behalf. To our opponents, who worked as hard for their favorite son, I have the kindest of feelings, and now that the battle is over, let us all bury our past differences and together work unceasingly until next November, for another grand Republican victory in the 10th District.

I will not at this time try to give you my views on the many important issues before us, but may send the Congressional Committee a formal letter of acceptance in the near future in which I will endeavor to clearly state my position, but will say this—that it gives me great pleasure to be your candidate at this special time, when you all realize the evil effects of the ruinous free trade laws of the Democratic party, who by their weak vacillating policy have brought to us the hardest times ever experienced in our history, and with general depression in business of all kinds prevailing throughout our land.

I think we are willing to again restore to power the party of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Blaine and McKinley. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting its affairs without disaster at home and dishonor abroad.

When I accepted the nomination two years ago, I promised fidelity to Republican principles, and I again renew that promise, and as your servant will look after the interests of my constituents alike without regard to place or locality. My record in the past will bear me out in this assertion, for I have endeavored to be true to my trust, and to serve my friends, the people, treating all with consideration, rich and poor alike. You all worked and elected me by the largest majority ever given any candidate in this district, and I shall always feel proud of that nearly 4000 plurality given me at that time, and this fall, I feel confident, we will again be successful, for the workingmen are with us in this campaign, and with their choice, the people's candidate, Hazen S. Pingree, at the head of the State ticket, gives us a double assurance of victory.

In conclusion I will say that I think our National Republican Platform, as adopted at St. Louis, is broad enough for all good Republicans to stand on. Give us Protection that protects, Reciprocity that reciprocates, a sufficient revenue to pay our running expenses and not run us into debt, as we have been doing for the past three years, confidence will be restored, business will again revive, and the money question will take care of itself.

Again thanking you for the honor conferred, I will close with this promise, that you will always find me working and voting for the principles of the Grand Old Republican Party; looking after and securing pensions for our friends, the old soldiers; securing appropriations for our many rivers, harbors and other public improvements, close attention to Congressional duties by attending nearly all its sessions, as I did from December 2d to June 11th, and generally looking after your interests as a business man would after his own private affairs.

This is my claim for a re-election at your hands, and thanking you for your kind attention, I bid you all God speed in the good work of the coming fall campaign.

Charles S. Hampton is the Congressional candidate on the "Democratic, People's Union Silver Ticket," nominated at Bay City, last Saturday, to oppose Mr. Crump. If the "Fog Horn" of Potoskey, or any man of like caliber can be elected in the 10th district, we shall believe the age of miracles is not past.

Mr. Bryan labors under two disadvantages. One is that the country is hardly acquainted with him. The other is that the better acquainted it becomes the less it is inclined to trust him with the Presidency.—Kansas City Journal.

Vermont has given the biggest republican majority in her history. That means something! It means that the farmers up in the Green Mountain state have not been tainted with the free silver heresy.—Poughkeepsie Eagle.

TRUE BIMETALLISM.

A Distinction Which It Is Well to Keep in Mind.
One occasionally hears sneers at certain candidates who announce themselves as bimetalists, and at the same time give their assent to the terms of the St. Louis platform; yet the St. Louis platform is practically a carter true bimetalism; than the Chicago platform. In the conception of true bimetalism three distinct notions are involved. They are as follows:

1. In order that a monetary system shall be truly bimetallic, silver and gold must both circulate as money.
2. They must circulate at par with each other.
3. The parity between them must be real and not artificial. It must be due to an equality in commercial value between the silver contained in a silver dollar and the gold contained in a gold dollar.

The free coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, would fulfill none of these conditions. The pretense, even, that gold and silver would circulate together at that ratio has been abandoned by nearly all the candid and intelligent advocates of such coinage. They defend the course on different grounds. They concede, as every well-informed political economist must do, that under the policy advocated gold would cease to circulate, silver would be the only redemption money, and prices would adjust themselves accordingly. We should have silver monometallism.

The Republican party proposes to continue the present modified bimetalism, by fulfilling the first two conditions mentioned above. It proposes that silver and gold shall both circulate as money, and that silver shall be, as it is now, a full legal tender for all debts, and that it shall be maintained at par with gold.

It does not believe that a commercial equality can be maintained between the two, at a ratio of 16 to 1, by its country alone, but it proposes by international agreement, to establish a coinage ratio which will make the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar in commercial value, the world over.

If we are to change our system at all the choice is confined to just two alternatives:

1. Silver monometallism, which the triumph of the free coinage plan would bring.
2. A change from the present limited and modified bimetalism to bimetalism pure and complete as the Republicans ultimately propose.

MASSSES AND CLASSES.

Some of the Classes that Free Silver Coinage Would Injure.

One of the demagogic appeals which candidate Bryan makes in his speeches is a play upon the catch words, "the masses and the classes," trying to array the latter against the former. By the masses he means the bankers, stock speculators and the like, and the impression he seeks to convey is that these are the only ones who profit by maintaining the present standard. But let us see who some of the "classes" are that are interested in the same direction.

1. The pensioners. These number nearly 950,000, and the amounts paid them reach \$140,000,000 a year. One of the arguments used in the advocacy of the coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, is that it would raise prices, but what advantage would it be to the pensioner, who barely makes a living by the aid of a pension of \$6, \$10 or \$12 a month, to have the price of everything he buys doubled, while his pension remains the same?

2. Savings bank depositors. In 1894-5 these numbered 4,875,000 with deposits aggregating about \$1,800,000,000. A large proportion of them are working people, and many others are widows and maiden ladies who depend upon the income from their deposits for an appreciable portion of their living. They receive from 3 to 4 per cent per annum interest on their deposits. Under free silver coinage the prices of what they buy might be doubled, but the interest they receive would remain the same.

3. Shareholders in building and loan associations. These run the amount due on holdings of \$700,000,000. A large proportion of them are working people, and many others are widows and maiden ladies who depend upon the income from their deposits for an appreciable portion of their living. They receive from 3 to 4 per cent per annum interest on their deposits. Under free silver coinage the prices of what they buy might be doubled, but the interest they receive would remain the same.

4. Insurance beneficiaries. The last census shows that the people of this country had insured their lives to the amount of \$3,500,000,000. None of these classes would receive any more dollars under free coinage of silver than they do now, and the dollars would only purchase half as much.

5. Mechanics and common laborers. All past experience shows that wages, under a debased currency, do not increase as rapidly as prices. From 1880 to 1895 a 50 per cent paper dollar raised prices 116 per cent, and wages only 43 per cent.

These are a few of the "classes" that would be hit hard by the scheme to raise prices, while incomes remain the same or only slightly advanced.

Shoddy and the Wilson Tariff.

It was claimed among other defenses of a reduced tariff on woolen goods, that woolens would be so much cheaper than they had been as to bring in a better class of goods, and discourage the use of shoddy and other cheap products. Now what does the record show? The imports of manufactures of wool in shoddy, waste, rags, etc., for the years named was as follows:

Year. Pounds.
1891..... 25,714
1892..... 31,848
1893..... 33,381
1894..... 4,702,941
1895..... 20,738,110

The number, being secured wool weight, is equal to 62,154,324 pounds of raw wool, and displaced that amount of the American product.

Great is the Wilson bill and shoddy.

If the government, by putting its flat on 53 cents' worth of silver, gives it a purchasing power of 100 cents, why should not the government, instead of the mine owner, make whatever profit there is on the transaction?

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

In a speech delivered in the House, July 13, 1876, Garfield said of the free silver doctrine, "I have never known any proposition that contained so many elements of vast rascality, of colossal swindling; and it is far worse now than it was then, as silver was selling for 97 cents per ounce, and now it is less than 65 and still falling.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO THE H. JOSEPH COMPANY.

LOOK OUT FOR NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

A FULL DINNER SET OF DECORATED SEMI-PORCELAIN, BEST ENGLISH WARE, Given Away Free!

AT OUR STORE.

Secure One, Before It Is TOO LATE.

PRICES ON ALL GOODS, ROCK BOTTOM.

Quality the Best.

Call and be Convinced.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS.

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post Office, where I shall be pleased to see all my old, and many new patrons. I have just received a full line of

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, Story Papers, Soft Drinks. Lunches served. Give me a call.

J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Michigan

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 22d day of September A. D. 1895, and executed by Henry G. McKinley and Annie McKinley, his wife, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to Wm. Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 23d day of September A. D. 1895, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, on pages 452 and 453, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan;

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal, interest, and taxes at the date of this notice is the sum of \$488.50, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given, that on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Court House in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the said County of Crawford is held) by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient portion thereof to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage together with interest and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of \$25.00, namely all that certain piece or parcel of land in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described as follows: The North Half of the North West fractional Quarter (1/4) of the 2d W. R. 4) and the North Half of the North East Quarter (1/4) of the 2d E. R. 10) Town twenty-six (26) North of Range two (2) West, containing one hundred forty nine and 41/100 (149 41/100) acres. Dated, Saginaw, Mich., June 15th, 1896.

EDWARD DORNING, Executor.

J. W. A. McKay, Attorney for Mortgagees, Saginaw, Mich.

June 15-1896

Mortgage Foreclosure.

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June 15-1896

Contrast Mr. McKinley's superb letter of acceptance with the Boy Orator's first bitten oratory, and it will not take long to decide which represents the sound sense and honest principles of the great American public.—N. Y. Press.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at River Junction she was brought down with Rheumatism succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption, and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free! at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is to be purged and the blood is to be tonic, and alternative if felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, and Disinfectant yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and \$1 per bottle, at L. Fournier's Drugstore.

A FULL DINNER SET OF DECORATED SEMI-PORCELAIN, BEST ENGLISH WARE, Given Away Free!

AT OUR STORE.

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June 15-1896

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR
THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1896.

LOCAL ITEMS.

W. Patterson, of Frederic, was in town, last Friday.

Great Lace Sale, this week and next, at Claggett's.

Duane Willette, of Frederic, was in town, last Friday.

Do not miss the Lace Sale at the store of S. E. Co.

Myron Dyer, of Blaine, was in town, last Friday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

F. F. Hoselt, of Blaine, was in town, last Friday.

L. E. Parker, of Beaver Creek, was in town, last Friday.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

R. T. Waldron, of South Branch, was in town, Monday.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town, last Friday.

Edmund Cobb, of Maple Forest, was in town last Saturday.

500 pounds of 35 cent Japan Tea to be sold for 25 cents, at Claggett's.

A. B. Corwin, of Pere Cheney, was in town last Friday.

A. H. Annis, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Friday.

Try "Our Favorite" Coffee, only 29 cents, and hard to beat, at Claggett's.

John M. Smith, of Grove, was in town last Friday.

Henry Hartman, of Grove, was in town, last Friday.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday.

T. A. Carney went to Bay City last Saturday, on a business trip.

Mrs. J. Patterson went to Tawas, last Friday, for a short visit.

Peter Vallad, of Beaver Creek, was in town, last Saturday.

J. P. Hanna, of Beaver Creek, was in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Smith, of Blaine, were in town, Tuesday.

Mrs. H. Buck, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday.

399 pupils were enrolled the first day of school.

Arthur Wakeley and wife, and Mrs. T. Wakeley, were in town Tuesday.

D. M. Kaesland, of Lewiston, was in town Tuesday, enroute south.

Mrs. John Staley and family came home from Bay View, last Friday.

J. Rosenthal started for New York City, last Wednesday, for a ten day's visit with his friends.

LOST—A short time since, a bunch of keys for alarm boxes. The finder will please return them to this office.

Aaron Rosenthal has charge of the store of his brother, Joe Rosenthal, during his absence.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Miss Anabel Butler returned from a two week's visit with friends near Metamora, last Saturday.

The New Woman corset beats them all. It is the best 50 cent Corset on earth. Sold by S. S. Claggett.

W. B. Covert returned to Alma, Tuesday, to resume his collegiate course.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps, next Saturday afternoon, the 13th, at the usual hour.

Upper Crust people use Upper Crust Flour, because it is the best. Try it. For sale at Claggett's.

Regular encampment of Marvin Post, G. A. R., next Saturday evening, the 12th, at the usual hour.

The largest line of Outing Flannels ever shown in Northern Michigan, at Claggett's.

Miss Bertha Clark passed through here on the Express, last Friday, enroute to her school in Negaunee.

Arthur Cady dropped into town Saturday. Wonder if he came to see about school M—sters?

John Staley opened the duck season with his gun. We do not know the result.

Mrs. Jennie Rotter, (nee Purchase) of Saginaw, has been visiting with relatives and friends in Grayling for the past two weeks.

Our Teas and Coffees are winners; so is our Refined Lard, and when you want good goods and low prices, go to Claggett's.

Dr. J. A. Ellis advertises that he has discovered a local anesthetic by using which he can extract teeth without pain.

Mrs. R. Hanson and family came home from Bay View, last Saturday.

I. H. Richardson threshed over 700 bushels of grain from his farm, in South Branch.

Mrs. Birdseye Knight, of Bay City, who has been visiting with her sister Mrs. T. A. Carney, returned home last Thursday.

Dell Smith, of the Manistee Switch, was in town last Friday. He had just returned from a trip to Fife Lake.

All Linen Lace, from 1 to 4 inches wide, goes for a short time, at 5 cents per yard, at the store of S. E. Co.

Chas. Frantz, of Grayling township, was in town last Friday. He is about to trade his farm for property in Tennessee.

Regular Communication of Grayling Lodge No. 356, F. & A. M., next Thursday evening, the 17th, at the usual hour.

The members of Grayling Chapter, O. E. S., No. 85, will convene on Monday evening, the 21st, at the usual hour.

Attorney L. W. Ostrander contemplating beginning the erection of his law office and residence west of this office this week.—Atlanta Tribune.

Grand Opening of Printed Effects, at Claggett's. The newest, the latest, the prettiest and the best. Don't fail to see them.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will elect officers at their annual meeting, on Friday afternoon, the 25th.

The Danish Cornet Band will give a Social Dance, at Christ Hanson's hall, Saturday evening, the 12th. Admission 50 cents.

LOST—A Danish Hymn Book was lost somewhere in town, marked C. H. The finder will please leave it at this office.

Mrs. S. C. Knight received a telegram last week, stating that her mother had died on Thursday. She was in her 84th year.

Rash-ho-shono, the Jewish new year, was observed last Tuesday by our citizens of that faith. All business was suspended.

We are indebted to President E. Kelley for tickets to the Roscommon and Crawford County Fair, to be held September 16th, 17th and 18th.

P. M. Hoyt and wife, of Maple Forest, were in town last Saturday. They had a brand new Hoyt with them who was making her first visit to Grayling.

Farmers bring your produce to Salling, Hanson & Co. They pay you the highest price, and sell you goods at Rock Bottom Prices.

M. S. Hartwick returned on Monday from Notre Dame, Ind., where he went with Miss Nellie, who enters the University at that place to complete her education.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McKnight, Mrs. W. S. Chalker, and Miss Sarah Murphy went to Fife Lake for a visit with relatives, the beginning of the week.

S. S. Claggett has just received the largest line of Shoes ever shown in Northern Michigan. His stock is now complete, and his prices hard to beat. If Shoes you want to fit your feet, then go to Claggett's.

Miss Nettie Robinson completed the school census for the District, last week and found 399 pupils of school age, as against 373 last year, an increase of 26.

Just received 4000 yards all Linen Lace, 1 to 4 inches wide, which we will sell for a short time at 5 cents per yard. Don't allow this chance to go by. Salling, Hanson & Co.

Elbert Dexter, of West Branch, with his brother, was hunting near Lewiston, last Monday, and going down a hill after water, in some way fell, and when found was dead with his neck broken.

S. E. Odell will do Photograph work at the Gallery opposite Court House for a period of three weeks. All who want any work in his line will please call, and you will receive fair treatment.

I. H. Richardson, of South Branch, knows a good thing when he sees it, and must have the best, so when he was up, Tuesday, he took home a Harrison Wagon, "The Best on Wheels."

Fournier's Drug Store is headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Inks, School Bags, including everything in the line of school supplies, and the finest line of School Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

Circuit Court will convene Sept. 21st, to hear the tax cases, and then adjourn to the 28th, to complete the term. This is made necessary, as Judge Sharpe is obliged to be in Otsego county the 22d. The jury will be summoned for the 28th.

Annual School Meeting.

The meeting was called to order by the Moderator, T. A. Carney, and the report of the last annual meeting was read by the director, and the call for this meeting, read by the moderator. The annual report of the director, as follows, was received:

RECEIPTS.
On hand.....\$2049.50
From Tax.....4786.21
From Primary Fund.....501.85
From Delinquent Tax.....518.17

Total.....\$7855.73

DISBURSEMENTS.
Teachers Wages.....\$3600.00
Janitors Wages.....890.00
Truant Officer.....50.00
Repairs.....50.00
Insurance.....175.00
Library.....149.81
Bond.....500.00
Interest.....90.00
Water Tax.....75.00
Fuel.....218.88
Supplies.....148.43
Printing.....94.65
Washing Towels.....30.00
Trustees.....35.00
Balance on hand.....\$310.86

Total.....\$7855.73

which on motion was adopted.

The following items were reported as having been voted by the Board:

Teacher Wages.....\$3600.00
Janitors Salary.....390.00
Truant Officer.....50.00
Water Tax.....75.00
Fuel.....100.00
Supplies.....120.00
Repairs.....65.00
Trustees Salary.....35.00
Insurance.....65.00

Total.....\$4500.00

and the report was approved.

Wm. G. Marsh and C. I. Jerome were appointed tellers, and R. Hanson and J. K. Wright elected Trustees for 3 years.

It was voted to have ten months school.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet with Mrs. S. Hempstead, on Friday afternoon, the 11th. A general attendance is desired.

Rev. S. Edgcombe will preach at the Presbyterian Church next Sunday, which closes his vacation. He has had a change, if little rest, but it has been pleasant for our people, and we hope that he and his wife have enjoyed the visit with old friends here.

FOR SALE—I offer for sale my cottage of eight rooms, with two lots and a barn for four horses, good well and shrubbery, for less than half its value. One block from the school house, and a desirable location in every way. Who wants a big bargain? JEROME GRAY.

MARRIED—At the residence of the parents of the bride, Wednesday, September 9th, Miss E. Maybelle Dyer, to Elmer E. Paughart, Rev. S. Edgcombe officiating. The happy couple took the "Flyer" for Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and will return to Otsego for a visit, before settling down.

Teeth extracted without pain.—After 30 years of research I have at last got an anesthetic with which I can positively extract teeth without pain. If I do not, I will make no charges whatever, and will pay you for your time. Will return to Grayling next week. J. A. ELLIS, D. D. S.

Mrs. Coventry and Hall arrived here last Thursday, and were made at home at the residence of Mrs. R. P. Forbes. Misses Stark and Voorhees came Saturday and are domiciled with Miss Culver, and Miss Starr, also on Saturday, was met by Mrs. L. Fournier. Grayling can boast of the brightest and best looking corps of teachers in the State.

Rev. H. H. Culver, a former M. E. minister at Gaylord, but who was doing pastoral work at Ontonagon, and which city of 2000 population was destroyed by fire, lost all he had in that fire. His fine library valued at \$500 was swept away, as were also his entire belongings, he only escaping to the woods with the clothing on his back and they were badly soiled in his hurried flight over the hills to the poor house, where he got his supper. He is left destitute and feels rather discouraged. In a letter to a Gaylord friend he speaks of his recent experiences, and intimates that he may stop here for a day or so on his way to attend the national conference.—Otsego Co. Herald.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Grayling Silver Club.

The Grayling Silver Club will meet at their hall, next Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Good speakers will be present. Everybody cordially invited.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

DR. WINCHELL'S TEETHING SYRUP

Is the best medicine for all diseases incident to children. It regulates the bowels; assists digestion; cures diarrhea and dysentery in the worst form; breaks the force of the fever in all cases of infantile fever; quiets and soothes all pain; improves the stomach; corrects all colic; and will cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Do not fatigue yourself and child with sleepless nights when it will save your child and save your own strength.

Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes destroy worms and remove them from the system. Prepared by E. H. Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist.
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Rose & Woodworth are repainting the front of David's Pharmacy.

Hartwick and Douglass bagged a nice lot of ducks, on Pigeon river, the first of the week.

A straw vote taken on the train between here and Sault Ste. Marie, Tuesday evening, resulted as follows: McKinley 28, Bryan 3, Palmer one, not voting 2.

Last Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church, was given a musical and literary entertainment by home talent, assisted and directed by Rev. S. E. Edgcombe, which was more pleasing than usually given by professionals. The music was especially fine.

Republican Club.

A Republican Club with over two hundred members, was organized at the Court House, last evening. Geo. Dyer was elected temporary chairman, and J. C. Hanson Secretary.

The following officers were elected: President—Dr. F. E. Wolfe. Vice President—Thorwald Hanson. Secretary—T. A. Carney. Treasurer—John Staley.

The chairman appointed an Executive Committee consisting of Thorwald Hanson, C. T. Jerome, J. Allen, Geo. L. Alexander, and E. A. Keeler; when the club adjourned with three rousing cheers for McKinley and Hobart.

Maple Forest Correspondence.

Wheat seeding is the order of the day.

James Knibbs has a nice piece of ground ready for wheat.

Corn cutting is pushed to its utmost extent. It has eased well.

Messrs. Cobb, Hoyt and Delaire went to Grayling, last Saturday.

Henry Ward has a large tract of forest chopped, and ready for the fire.

R. Sherman captured a bee tree containing 75 pounds of honey.

Miss May Forbush started for school in Grayling, Monday.

Gilbert Vallad threshed over 150 bushels of rye, from seven acres of ground.

The frost did considerable damage last week.

The prayer meeting at Mr. Malco's was largely attended. Rev. J. J. Willits presiding.

Church was largely attended, last Sabbath, at the school house in district No. 1. M. P.

Locals—Lewiston Journal.

Severe frosts the past week.

Dentist Ellis made a business trip to Gaylord, the first of the week.

Master James Walsh is visiting with friends in Grayling this week.

Will J. Merrick went to Grayling, last Tuesday.

Prof. H. C. Rankin, of Lapeer, was a pleasant caller in town last Saturday.

Mrs. W. Alger went to Grayling, yesterday, for an extended visit with relatives.

Miss Lizzie Mantz left on Wednesday for a short visit with her many friends in Grayling.

Dr. Traver made several professional visits to Fairview the past week to attend Diphtheria patients.

Mrs. R. Bay went to Grayling yesterday where she will make a short visit with her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mantz and family and Misses Mary and Martha Mantz and Master Clarence Mantz returned from a six week's visit with relatives in Milwaukee.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Farmer's Pic Nic.

The Annual Pic-Nic of the Crawford County Farmer's Association will be held at their grounds, on September 26th, 1896. All are invited to attend. The Executive Board postponed the Pic-Nic until that date on account of the Roscommon Fair. All are requested to help clean the grounds, on September 24th.

H. FUNCK, Secretary.

Restores Gray Hair to Natural Color

"More than a year ago, my hair began turning gray and falling out. I tried many remedies for it, nothing I used satisfied me until I commenced to use

AYER'S Hair Vigor

After using one bottle of this preparation, my hair was restored to its natural color, and ceased falling out."—MRS. HEZMAN, 350 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y.

Prevents Hair from Falling Out.

Messrs. Salling, Hanson & Co., of Grayling, who have purchased a large acreage of lands on the west side of Houghton Lake, are not letting the grass grow under their feet, and this week started three plows in breaking up what is known as the Stone marsh. These gentlemen propose to colonize these lands with a Danish population, and by the time the settlers are located will have a road established between that point and Grayling.—Ros. News. The News evidently refers to the farm of N. Michelson.

DR. J. A. ELLIS, DENTAL SURGEON.

Office, in GOUPIL BUILDING, GRAYLING, MICH.

Henry Funck, of South Branch, brought in a load of Fall Apples, of his own raising, Tuesday. He says he will have several bushels of nice peaches.

For Sale: A second 4 Horse Power, Circle Saw and a Backhoe Engine Mill, all in good running order. Will take cow and Rye in payment. P. Aebli, Grayling.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 15th day of May A. D. 1895, and executed by Hugh McCallum, a single man, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to William Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 15th day of May A. D. 1895, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, on pages 388 and 389, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, and WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal and interest, at the date of this notice, is the sum of \$25.00, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of September A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, there will be a public sale of the premises described in said mortgage or sufficient portion thereof, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney's fee of \$15.00, and the balance of the sum of \$40.00, to the highest bidder, for the said premises, together with the certain piece or parcel of land in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, described as follows: The South and no more of the South East Quarter (S E 1/4) of S E 1/4 of section twenty-nine (29) in Township twenty-eight (28) North Range three (3) West, containing forty (40) acres of land, more or less.

Dated, Saginaw, Mich., June 11th, 1896.

EDWARD CORNING, EXECUTOR.

ANNA CORNING, EXECUTRIX.

Attorneys for Mortgagees, Saginaw, Mich. June 25th-1896

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 17th day of March A. D. 1894, and executed by John W. Wallace and Jane Wallace, his wife, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to William Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 17th day of March A. D. 1894, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, on pages 388 and 389 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, and WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal and interest, at the date of this notice, is the sum of \$25.00, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of September A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, there will be a public sale of the premises described in said mortgage or sufficient portion thereof, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney's fee of \$15.00, and the balance of the sum of \$40.00, to the highest bidder, for the said premises, together with the certain piece or parcel of land in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, described as follows: The South and no more of the South East Quarter (S E 1/4) of S E 1/4 of section twenty-nine (29) in Township twenty-eight (28) North Range three (3) West, containing forty (40) acres of land, more or less.

Dated, Saginaw, Mich., June 11th, 1896.

EDWARD CORNING, EXECUTOR.

ANNA CORNING, EXECUTRIX.

Attorneys for Mortgagees, Saginaw, Mich. June 25th-1896

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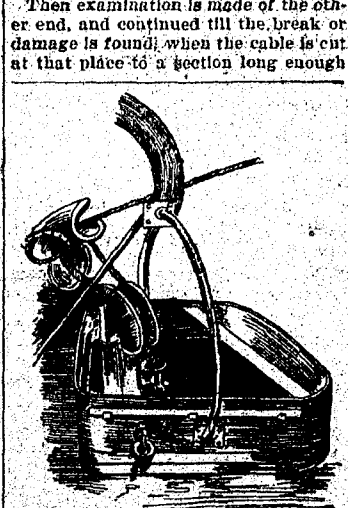
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CABLES UNDER THE SEA.

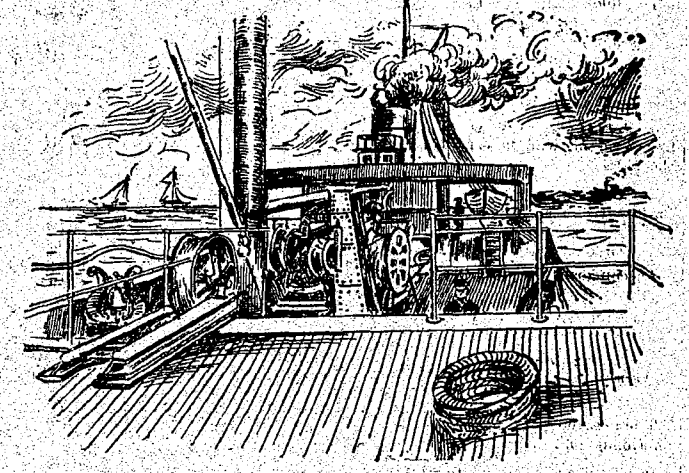
How They Are Laid, Operated and Repaired.

THIRTY-EIGHT years ago this month the first message was flashed beneath the waters of the Atlantic Ocean on the cable connecting Great Britain with America. It was sent by the directors on this side to those in England, and said simply: "On earth peace, good will toward men." President Buchanan followed with a congratulatory message to Queen Victoria, and the great submarine cable project was an established fact. A few weeks later the one just laid entirely failed, faults in design and construction were traced, and in 1865 a new cable of a stronger type was manufactured. Since then seven lines have been placed. Cables have broken, have become lost at critical moments, construction fleets have been wrecked, but the work has gone on afooting and improvement, until the bottom of the sea, even

the case may be. This framework can be rotated, and the cable being drawn along at the same time, the wires or yarns are wound spirally round the core. The final coating, the bituminous compound, is applied by passing the cable under a spout from which the melted compound runs. The cable, on being finished, is coiled in large circular iron tanks, in which it is kept under water until it is wanted, when it is drawn into similar ones in the hold of the cable ship, from which in turn it is drawn, on being laid over a large pulley at the stern of the vessel, passing on its way over and under a number of retarding wheels, and then around a large basket wheel, so that the speed at which it runs out can be regulated. It also passes under a dynamometer, the object of which is to indicate the degree of strain to which it is subjected at any given point, and to enable the man in charge to regulate



Cable coming from the tank of the Steamer Mackay-Bennett during operations in New York harbor.



PICKING-UP APPARATUS, STEAMER MACKAY-BENNETT, DURING OPERATIONS IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

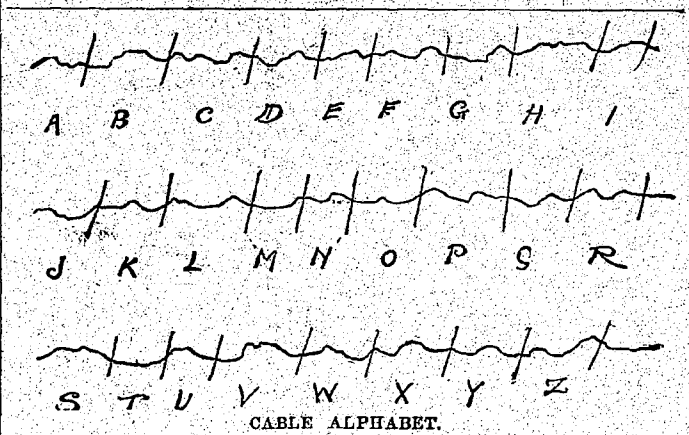
40,236 feet down, is an open book to the scientist, and the electrician can locate a break 500 miles away, and determine faulty action at any desired point between two continents.

The core of a submarine cable is made of a strand of copper wires, about which, to prevent the escape of electricity, is a covering first of gutta percha, around which is a layer of tanned jute yarn to protect it from the sheathing of steel wires, which in turn holds the cable in a solid mass, and over this jute yarn again surrounded with a bituminous compound. The sheathing varies in type, with the depth of the water in which the cable is to be laid, consisting often of as many as seven types, increasing in strength and protective power as shallow water is approached. While the core is the same throughout, the deep sea type has a sheathing of many small steel wires, the wires becoming gradually larger as shallow water is neared, and finally, at the shore end, it is sheathed again with strands, each made up of three steel wires. It requires a great deal of accurate knowledge to get these thicknesses at the precise places. Thus, when the cable is finished, before it has been started on its voyage, the one who has made it, or directed its making, knows precisely where every part of it will go—where this thick portion will lie over some midocean mountain, or that smaller section will lie peacefully in some quiet valley so deep that not even a glimmer from the sun's rays ever shall reach it, or a movement of the waters disturb it.

In the strictly mechanical work of making a cable the copper wires for the

degree of strain put on by the brake to suit the varying conditions of laying. When the cable runs out in midocean, and it is necessary to return to port to fill up the tanks again, the end of the strand is sealed up carefully and attached to a rope, the other end of which is fixed to a buoy, and allowed to sink until it reaches the bottom, where it remains until the further execution of the work.

One of the most natural questions as well as the first asked by the average



CABLE ALPHABET. (The perpendicular lines show the division of the characters.)

man about a broken or otherwise damaged cable is, "How do they find out where the damage is along the thousands of miles?" The conductor of the cable, after a break has occurred or a "fault" has been detected, offers a certain amount of obstruction or resistance to the passage of the electrical current, which indicates that there is damage. An apparatus has been devised for measuring the amount of this resistance. The scientific explanation of this is as follows: "The unit of resistance is called an Ohm, after the great German physicist who discovered and expounded the laws of the electric current. The exact resistance per nautical mile of the conductor of any given cable is known to the electricians in charge. Resistance practically ceases at the point where the conductor makes considerable contact with the water; therefore, supposing the known resistance per mile to be two ohms, and the measuring apparatus indicates a total resistance of 800 ohms, the position of the break will be 400 miles from shore."

With this determined the rest is an easy matter. The captain of the repairing steamer examines his charts and indicates thereon the point by finding the latitude and longitude the cable is in 400 miles out. To this point the ship sails. The captain, satisfying himself by examination of everything which can furnish a clue, decides where the trouble is, when at the spot he drops overboard and anchors a mark buoy, which is a conical, flat-bottomed, hollow vessel, built of quarter-inch of three-eighths-inch steel. The ship then steams away to a convenient distance from the buoy at right angles in the line of the cable and grapples for the cable. As soon as the cable is caught the ship is stopped and the hauling machinery is set in motion, with the result that in due season the grapple holding the cable appears. Men are lowered to it,

to supply the length cut out. This being in turn spliced to the end, tests are made as to whether communication is restored once more. When the captain ascertains that it is he steams back to shore again.

Cable messages are transmitted by means of what is known as the "siphon recorder," a most delicate and ingenious instrument, invented by Lord Kelvin. It consists of a rectangular coil containing many turns of extremely fine silk-covered wire, suspended between the poles of a powerful magnet, and of a fine glass tube of about the thickness of a coarse hair, bent into the form of a siphon, and so attached to a fine stretched wire that it may be free to move backward and forward as directed by the movements of the rectangular coil above mentioned, to which it is attached by an almost invisible fiber of raw silk. The higher leg of the siphon dips into a small trough of specially prepared ink, whilst past its lower end is drawn, by a suitable motor, a continuous tape of white paper, along the middle of which, when the siphon is at rest, thus is traced a fine, clear ink line. In order to avoid friction between the end of the siphon and the paper tape, which would impede the movements of the delicately suspended coil, the siphon is vibrated rapidly to and from the paper by an

ERNEST CROFTS.

English Painter Clothed with Full Honors of the Royal Academy. Ernest Crofts, the English painter, who has recently been elected to the full honors of the Royal Academy, is the only artist in England who is just now prominent as a painter of military subjects. He was born at Leeds about fifty years ago and studied at Rugby and subsequently at Berlin. He took a course in drawing at London and then entered the studio of Herr Emil Hungen of Düsseldorf, who enjoyed the patronage of the German court. Hungen painted pictures of war and Crofts adopted the same branch of the art. He selected British subjects for his pictures, and has illustrated the history of the wars of the roundheads and cavaliers, Cromwell and Prince Rupert, Wallenstein and William III., and Blucher and Wellington. It was, however, by his pictures of more modern and immediate interest that Mr. Crofts attracted most attention. Episodes of the Franco-German war brought him into notice, and one of his earliest works, "The Retreat," exhibited in 1874, was purchased for the royal gallery at Koenigsburg to show that feats of arms stimulate a love of art, and that among military people military subjects are popular. The recognition of Mr. Crofts' ability and genius has come rather late, but it is something to know that the English academy has not altogether forgotten the fact that a soldier is not yet the most despised person in the kingdom. Perhaps it is to encourage



ERNEST CROFTS.

the military spirit that the academy has made the greatest military painter in their country one of their number.

GORDON AND LI HUNG CHANG.

Their Disagreement Over the Punishment of the Taping Rebels.

Ex-Secretary John W. Foster saw much of Li Hung Chang while he was acting as confidential adviser to the Emperor of China in the peace negotiations with Japan. He has written a sketch of the Chinese Viceroy, which appears in the century. Of the Taping rebellion Mr. Foster says: Li Hung Chang came out of these campaigns with a high reputation for military skill, great administrative capacity, and devoted loyalty to the reigning dynasty, and was therefore one of the most famous men of his nation. But just at the close of the war an incident occurred which, in the estimation of most foreigners, has remained as a blot upon his fair name. In the final great battle, which resulted in the capture of the most prominent of the leaders of the rebellion Gordon, who was instrumental in their actual capture, promised to spare their lives, but immediately after being sent to headquarters they were beheaded. Gordon, who was of an impetuous temperament, denounced this act as a breach of faith, and it is said, threatened to take the life of Li and to throw up his command. But he did neither.

Li claimed that the refractory conduct of the rebel princes after their surrender made the punishment a necessity, and such a cool-headed and experienced man as Sir Robert Hart, with a full knowledge of the facts, held that Colonel Gordon was not justified in his conduct, and induced him to reconsider his action and judgment. Gordon continued in command for some time, and up to the day of his death at Kharum maintained most friendly relations with the viceroys.

Notwithstanding these facts English writers generally insist that Li was guilty of bad faith and of bloody and inhuman conduct. But it should be borne in mind that the Taping rebellion was a most desolating and relentless war; that it had destroyed many populous cities; had laid waste nearly one-half of the empire; had sacrificed an enormous number of lives, estimated as high as twenty millions; and that the leaders who were beheaded had been guilty of horrid cruelties. Under such circumstances it would not have been strange if even the most civilized and Christian commander, in the flush of victory, should have ordered the execution of the authors of such untold horrors and bloodshed. The seamy history of India synchronizes with the Taping rebellion. If the "heaven Chinese" should wish to retort upon his foreign critics, he might not find it difficult to parallel his own conduct with that of his civilized neighbors, the rulers of India.

What He Was Waiting For.

One of the best "applause" stories is related of a singer who was exceedingly self-conscious—not to say intolerably conceited—who, at a concert at which she was to vocalize, handed to the German gentleman who was accompanying her at the piano a copy of her song marked in several places, "Wait for the applause." At the end of one verse there came a dead silence among the audience. The accompanist laid not finger on key, but blinked placidly through the spectacles at the lady. "What are you waiting for?" she asked in an exasperated undertone. "I am waiting for the applause," replied the pianist, "and he had gone yet!"—London Times.

How to Speak of Birds.

The correct names of the assemblages of birds are as follows: "A covey of partridges; a very numerous nest of plovers; a heard of swans; an exaltation of ibis; a watching of nightingales; a team of ducks; a muster of peacocks; a bevy of quails; a flight of doves; a flock of gulls; a spring of teal; a fall of woodcocks; a pack of grouse; a sedge of herons; a shoal of rocks; a trip of widgeon; a wisp or walk of snipe.

"Tell me," said the young man passionately, "is my answer to be spelled with three letters or two?" "Three," said the summer girl, shyly. "Darling!" "That is to say, it is 'nit'!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

EMANCIPATION OF THE INDIAN.

Education the Only Means by Which He Can Be Improved.

Any government capable of annually assimilating half a million foreigners, many of whom have come from the dregs of European countries, should in the course of a few years digest 200,000 Indians. What prevents? We answer, methods; nothing but methods. Use the Indian method of isolation, and segregation with the immigrant, and the American nation will be destroyed in a decade. Use the immigrant method of distribution, association and opportunity with the Indian, and a decade need not pass until they become a real part of our country's life blood.

The Indian has the capacity to meet the issues of civilized life at once. All Indian youth may readily be prepared to enter the common schools of the country by two or three years' course in government schools established for the special purpose of bringing them to this condition of fitness, and having once entered the public schools, the way is open for them to remain and go up head. Such schools and all other higher schools are now and always have been open to the Indians. Harvard and Dartmouth colleges were started in the interests of Indian education.

A MONSTER SNAKE.

It Has Been in the Neighborhood of Gorin Four Years.

A snake that measures from twelve to fifteen feet has for four years past been molesting the natives to the people of Gorin. The people, whose tenacity could not be doubted, told wonderful stories of this mysterious snake. Every spring some one runs across it. A year ago Mr. Rodney Lease crept up to its den and watched for an opportunity to shoot it, but became so fascinated with the sight of his snakeship that he forgot to shoot until it had crept back into the dense undergrowth.

Every person who has ever seen the snake gives the same description of it. It is black hooded head, at least fifteen feet in length, and as big round as a telegraph pole. Recently, as Mr. William Gilmore came along the track towards Gorin, he met it stretched out its length on the bridge; he thought to get close to it and either kill it or at least get accurate measurements of it by counting the ties it was lying on, but as soon as his presence became known to the monster it quickly coiled itself, and the sight so frightened Mr. Gilmore that he sprang backward down the embankment and lost no time in getting to town. The dimensions he gave of it are too large to report; however, his word is as good as gold, and a party is being made up in town to



THE DRAGON-LIKE MONSTER.

try and capture this nameless species of the reptile family. Taking all reports into consideration, some believe it to be an escaped constrictor from some show, but its head is different from any known snake's, resembling that of a dragon.

SIX-HORNED COW.

Four of Them, However, Grow on Her Pedal Extremities.

A six-horned cow would be a curiosity that would cause much wonderment if the horns all grew on her head, but when a cow makes her appearance with horns on her feet besides those on her head the people are amazed and wonder what next. A Texas man is the owner of the "horny-hoofed" quadruped, and wants \$500 for it. He con-



HORNS ON HER HOOF.

templates taking the cow over the country to be exhibited.

The Best.

It has long been a moot point whether single or married men make the best soldiers. Some maintain that the lack of wife and family tends to make a man more reckless of his life, therefore a good soldier. Others say that the married man is almost a veteran when he enters the ranks, being insured to combat, therefore a good soldier. In the recent Turkish campaign a French colonel was questioned upon this point. "What are you?" said he. "Look you, dear, do you see that battalion of happy, devil-may-care fellows? They are all single men, and they would take their lives in their hands. But look again. Do you see those veterans, some of them looking more than thirty? They are all married, and in a hand-to-hand fight they are terrors." "What is the name of the battalion?" asked the enquirer. "They are called," said the colonel, gravely, "The Children of Despair."

Walking.

A Swiss statistician has taken the trouble to count the number of steps he took in walking during the whole year. The number he finds to have been 9,760,000, or an average of 26,740 steps a day. Going still further into details, he declares that over 600,000 of these steps were taken in going up and down stairs.

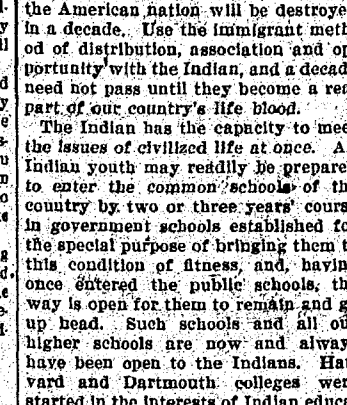
We make to-morrow harder by assuming useless obligations to-day that must be met to-morrow.

Mr. Sewall is distinguished as owning the best vegetable garden in Maine.

DECKED WITH GEMS.

As She Looked Adorned with \$1,000,000 Worth of Jewels.

Virginia Earle, the actress, has the honor, if so it may be called, of having worn more jewelry at one time than any other woman. A New York jeweler



MILLION-DOLLAR ORNAMENTS.

for advertising purposes and to satisfy Miss Earle's vanity made her the background for a million dollars' worth of precious gems. After the novel ornamentation was completed this photograph was taken.

What the Vatican Contains.

On the whole, the Vatican may be divided into seven portions. These are the pontifical residence, the Sistine and Pauline Chapels, the picture galleries, the library, the museums of sculpture and archaeology, the outbuildings, including the barracks of the Swiss Guards, and, lastly, the gardens with the Pope's Casino. Of these the Sistine Chapel, the galleries and museums, and the library are incomparably the most important.

The name "Sistine" is derived from Sixtus IV., as has been said. The library was founded by Nicholas V., whose love of books was almost equal to his passion for building. The galleries are representative of Raphael's work, which predominates to such an extent that the paintings of almost all other artists are of secondary importance, precisely as Michael Angelo filled the Sistine Chapel with himself. As for the museums, the objects they contain have been accumulated by many popes, but their existence ought, perhaps, to be chiefly attributed to Julius II. and Leo X., the principal representatives of the Rovere and Medici families.—Century.

Exempt.

Renan, in his "Fleuves Detachées," tells a story of a church service in Brittany where the priest delivered such a touching appeal that his hearers, with one exception, shed tears. But this one, robust individual, who was leaning against a pillar, remained unmoved throughout the entire sermon.

The French are an emotional people, and the rest of the congregation could not imagine how this heart of stone had remained untouched.

"And you," said one of them to the man, "you are not weeping?" "Why, no," replied he, "I don't belong to this parish!"

His Method.

Hicks—What makes you go to a tailor to get your clothes? You can get them ready made, just as good, for half the money.

Wicks—Yes; but if I got them ready made I should have to pay for them cash down.—Louisville Journal.

Which Bad?

Perry Pattie (in the road)—Why don't you go in? Do dogs all right. Don't you see him wagging his tail?

Wayborn Watson (at the gate)—Yes, and he's growling at the same time. I dunno which end to believe.—Cincinnati Enquirer.



The Cream of Currents.

If I could gratify a wish, my wealth would be sold. The bags of treasure I possess I'd have filled up with gold.

—Life.

First Clerk—She's a married lady. Second Clerk—How do you know? "She ordered two hamboines."—Life.

Mrs. Quiverful (sternly)—What was going on in the parlor last night? Ethel (blushing)—Only my engagement ring, mamma.—Life.

Cynthia (looking at photograph)—Hi-ran, just turn your head a little. Hi-ran—You have turned it already, Cynthia.—New York World.

He—It's reported around that we are engaged. She—Well, you know it's a mistake. He—Yes, I called to see if I couldn't rectify it.—Puck.

Arthur—Are you sure she loves you? Jack—Yes. When I told her I had no money to marry on she asked me if I couldn't borrow some.—Puck.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "a man puts on a long face and says he's discouraged when he's simply too lazy to try again."—Washington Star.

She—Everybody says you married me only for my money. He—But I didn't, dear. I know you look it, dear, but I didn't.—Indianapolis Journal.

Her Father—Has my daughter given you any encouragement, sir? Sultor—Well, she said you were always a very generous parent.—Philadelphia American.

Mame—I hope you didn't let that Mr. Huggins put his arm about you? Mabel—Why? Is there anything the matter with his arm?—Washington Star.

Mrs. Elmore—I wonder how many stops that new organ of De Smyth's has got? Elmore—Only three. I should judge. One for each meal.—Buffalo Times.

"See they are applying ball bearings to a great many things now." "Yes; they have a ball bearing sign down where I keep my watch."—Washington Times.

Stern Parent—You say he is a genius. Geniuses seldom amount to much. Daughter—But, pa, he promises that he will not work at it arer we are married.—Boston Transcript.

Hoax—Poor B Jones has to run all the errands and cook his own meals. Joax—What's the trouble? Hoax—He was foolish enough to buy his wife a bicycle.—Philadelphia Record.

When in the brassy skies above No hope nor help I see, I gladly seek the girl I love—She's always cool to me.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Spirit (at Lily Dale seance)—Don't you know me? 'I'm the spirit of your mother-in-law. Investigator—You can't fool me. My mother-in-law always brought her trunk with her.—Buffalo Times.

"I suppose you know all about the financial question?" said the intimate friend. "I don't say that I know all about it," replied the candidate, "but I know enough not to talk about it!"—Washington Star.

Miss Chilledame—Don't you know that nature rebels against laziness? A man can get nothing in this world without labor. Wrestling. Offen—Humph! Can't he? He can get hungry, I guess.—Harper's Bazar.

Peasant—I spoke to our herb doctor and he advised me that I should—Doctor (interrupting)—Oh, he gave you some idiotic advice, I don't doubt. Peasant—He advised me to see you.—Humorist's Blatier.

"Has your wife learned to ride a wheel?" "Nup; but she has been taking cooking lessons, and about every morning she goes into the kitchen and has a scorching competition with the cook."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Isn't it too bad about Charlie Neyed? I understand that since his marriage he and his wife have been living from hand to mouth." "Oh, I guess they're all right. It's her father's hand, you know."—New York Press.

Nell—Miss B Jones uses French phrases in the most beautiful manner. Belle—Does she? Nell—Yes, indeed! Why, at breakfast yesterday I asked her how she liked her eggs, and she said they were very chick.—Philadelphia Record.

"Have you got it on you yet?" asked little Peter of his sister's bestest best. "W—w—what?" Inquired the three night a week beau. "Why, a move. Sister said the other night she wished you'd hurry up and get a move on you."—Philadelphia North American.

"I say, captain," said a young Englishman on board an American shipper, "that flag of yours has not floated in every breeze and over every sea for a thousand years, has it?" "No, it ain't," replied the captain, "but it has flicked one that has."—Youth's Companion.

Fenderson—I consider it a good rule, and it's one I have tried to follow, to say bright things only once in a while; in that way my good things are remembered. If I was all the time getting off bright things they wouldn't be noticed. Fogg—A very good rule; but, Fendy, don't you think you observe it too closely?—Boston Transcript.

Electrical Canning.

Electricity has been recently applied to the sealing of cans of fruits and preserved meats. The process consists of the formation of a conductive layer on the lid of the can, when a metal coating is deposited by the usual method of electroplating. The same process has been applied to the sealing of bottles of beer, wine, etc.

"At this point she broke down and wept scalding tears." "Dear me! She must have been boiling over with rage."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE SNAKE DANCE.

STRANGE CEREMONY OF THE MOKI INDIANS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Performers March About Holding Live Snakes in Their Mouths—Handling Deadly Reptiles Like Skins of Yarn.

In a description of the Moki Indians' annual snake dance in the Southwest, a writer in Harper's Weekly says:

At a signal from the leader, Kopeli, they entered the plaza in single file, on a rapid walk, and after circling the plaza, ranged themselves in a slightly curved line before the tent of cotton-wood boughs in which the snakes were placed, and on each side of which the fifteen Antelope-people stood in line singing a wild and guttural chant.

A wilder hum arose, a portentous, guttural, snoring sound, which passed soon to a strong, manly, marching chant, full of sudden, deep-falling, stern cadences. Then Kopeli, the Snake-chief, and the one second to him joined arms and danced slowly down before the kist. They stopped, and when they rose Kopeli held in his mouth a snake. His companion placed his left arm over the Snake-chief's shoulder, and together they turned, circling to the left. The snake hung quietly from the Snake-priest's mouth. It was held at about nine inches from the head. Behind him walked the third man, the Snake-gatherer. They passed with a quick, strong step, one might almost say with a lunge, in time to the singing.

Immediately behind came another group, the snake-carrier holding an entire snake in his mouth, the head protruding about an inch. These two were followed by a third man, the Snake-gatherer; and soon the entire line of thirty-three Snake-priests had broken into eleven groups and were circling the plaza, one man in each group carrying from one to three snakes in his mouth. The singing continued, stern and swift like a strong stream, and although at times the dancers lost step to the music, in general they may be said to have retained throughout all the rush of movement a tolerable accuracy of rhythm. A group of women stood near, and threw sacred meal upon the men as they passed. They kept far from contact, I observed. The excitement of the spectators increased. I pushed close to the circle of dancing priests to study their faces.

One man passed with an enormous bull snake in his mouth. Its tail hung down to his knee. Each snake-carrier danced with his eyes closed and his chin thrust forward. The reasons for this were obvious. The little snakes were the most vicious, and struck repeatedly at the eyes and cheeks of the priests.

One man went by with two large rattlesnakes in his mouth. Another held a rattlesnake and two larger bull snakes between his lips; and a third priest, to silence all question of his superiority, crowded into his mouth four snakes! The gatherer who followed him held in the fingers of his left hand six or eight snakes, strung like pieces of rope. In fact, they all handled the snakes precisely as if they were skeins of yarn, with the single exception of the moment when they snatched them from the ground.

Once or twice there was a brief struggle between the snake-gatherer and the fallen snake. In every case which I observed the snake-gatherer brushed the snake with the feathers of his snake-whip until he uncoiled and straightened out to run. After the gatherer picked him up he was as helpless as if dead.

As the dance went on, the excitement grew. The clink of metal fringes and the patter of rattles filled the air. The snakes dashed into the crowd, shouts and screams and laughter rose, but the wary snake-gatherer in every case caught the snake before it passed out of reach. In one or two instances when a rattlesnake ran toward the women with their basket plaques of meal, they broke into wild screams and ran. Evidently they feared the rattlesnakes quite as much as any of the white women. At last, so deep was my interest to see, I lost all sense of hearing. They all moved like figures in a dream.

During all this time, whatever the outcries among the spectators, whatever the screams or laughter among the women with the meal, the Snake-priests, intent and grave, showed no trace whatever of excitement. It is absurd to speak of hypnotism or frenzy of any kind. They were not in the slightest degree moved either to fear or laughter, or even to the point of being hastened or retarded by the presence of the white man. They had a religious duty to perform, and they were carrying it out with the most perfect solemnity and perfectly silent, incredible, thrilling, savage and dangerous as it appeared to us, to them it was a world-old religious ceremonial.

Lumber Used in Box Making.

In a discussion of the amount of lumber consumed in the making of boxes, Barrel and Box, a paper recently started at Louisville, is authority for the statement that a certain Chicago soap concern uses every year \$105,000 worth of white pine soap boxes in Chicago and \$80,000 worth of cottonwood boxes at St. Louis. The total number of boxes used by this company last year was 1,541,000. Another Chicago concern uses 1,500,000 boxes every year. The firm operates its own box factory at Rhinelander, Wis. There are fifty other soap manufacturers in this country, and Barrel and Box estimates that altogether 150,000,000 boxes are used in packing soaps alone. Two of the larger soap manufacturers expend each year \$400,000 for boxes. If 3,000,000 boxes cost \$400,000, 150,000,000 boxes would involve the expenditure of \$20,000,000 for soap packages alone. Continuing the calculation through the vast range of packing-box demand, which involves almost every industry known to man, we can imagine how enormous is the expenditure in its grand total, and what an amount of lumber is consumed in its manufacture. It is evident that the making of boxes furnishes the largest percentage of the demand for the coarser and common grades of lumber, and that, as the years pass, there will be a sure outlet for low grade white pine, cottonwood, yellow pine, and all other lumber that can be worked into boxes.—Northwestern Lumberman.

Met an Army of Rattles.

Miss D. O'Dell had an exciting experience with a mass meeting of rattlesnakes on the Eagle Valley road while she was on her way to Highland Falls, N. Y. But for the timely help of Wm. Carpenter, the serpents would undoubtedly have enjoyed a morning meal on the contents of her farm wagon.

Mrs. O'Dell started early in order to avoid the heat. She had several crates of plump chickens which had been ordered by families in the village. Sure-footed and docile as a mountain mule was the pony that carried Mrs. O'Dell and her treasure. Wild birds fluttered and screamed in the dense woods through which the road lay, but the pony heeded them not. Suddenly, when emerging from the pond road, the animal stood still and seemed stunned with terror. Almost at the same instant a peculiar rattling, rasping sound filled the air, and an army of serpents began crawling toward the wagon.

Mrs. O'Dell thinks there were a hundred snakes advancing to attack the pony. They came from every direction. She almost fainted with terror, while the horse shook almost hard enough to shed his harness. Mrs. O'Dell's voice came to her aid at this trying moment. She screamed loud enough to be heard a mile away.

William Carpenter was driving to his farm when the cries of distress reached him. He was soon on the spot and a lively battle began. The snakes attacked Mrs. O'Dell's horse and tried to get at the chickens. With a stout spade Carpenter slaughtered eight and the rest fled. The horse is still alive, although bitten in a dozen places. The dead snakes are on exhibition in a drug store.—New York Times.

How the Cricket Saved the Ship.

Just as Alvar Nunez's vessels were almost on the rocks a cricket commenced to sing, which cricket a sick soldier had put into the ship at Cadiz, being anxious to hear its music; and for the two months which our navigation had endured no one had heard it, whereat the soldier was much enraged; and that morning it felt the land (salto la tierra) it commenced to sing, and its music awakened all the people of the ship, who saw the cliffs, which were distant almost a cross-bow shot from where we were; so we cast our anchors and saved the ship; and it is certain that if the cricket had not sung, all of us 400 soldiers and thirty horses had been lost.

Some of the crew and soldiers accepted the occurrence as a miracle from God, but Nunez himself is silent on this head, being a better observer of natural history than a theologian.

But, from then and sailing more than a hundred leagues along the coast, always every evening the cricket gave us his music, and thus with it we arrived at a little port beyond Cape Erio, where the Adelantado landed and unfurled his flag, and took possession of the country for his majesty.—Nineteenth Century.

How Muskrats Breathe Under Ice.

W. Spoon, the naturalist, asserts that the muskrat, when obliged to go beneath the ice from one side to the other of a pond, has a curious mod of taking along his air supply. Instinct teaches him to take in a deep breath before starting, but even this he knows will be insufficient for the trip. Accordingly he halts occasionally and exhales the exhausted air from his lungs. This air, being confined by the ice in the shape of a bubble, and in full contact with the icy water, becomes almost instantly reoxygenated. When the transformation is completed the wise rat again takes in his old breath, which is now a fresh inspiration. Thus rejuvenated, he again dives out of sight and begins swimming for the other side, only coming up against the ice as often as it is necessary for him to replenish that valuable little bit of air.

But few hunters and trappers are aware of the muskrat's odd plans of changing his poisonous breath into a fresh inspiration, but those who are take a mean advantage. By striking a heavy blow on the ice the air is dispersed, and the little animal dies of asphyxia.

Increasing the Issue of Books.

The cheapening of devices for printing has had the effect of increasing the issue of books to a figure never before attained or probably never dreamed of by our ancestors. In 1894, for instance, there were issued in the United States 4,484 new works, while in Great Britain during the same period the new books numbered 5,300, while there were 1,185 new editions of books previously printed, a total of 6,485, and for the two countries of 10,969. It is quite probable that not less than 1,000 copies were printed of each work, and it is more probable that of the whole number not ten will be remembered, even by name, in 1904.

Strange Religious Sect.

A strange religious sect has sprung up in eastern North Carolina, known as the Sanctified Church. Its communicants live in a kind of boats they term arks, that they move from place to place as their inclination or necessities demand. These arks are built after the most primitive fashion of rough pine boards, and are divided into a cooking and sleeping apartment and have neither mast nor sails. This peculiar sect originated in Accomac county, Va., and the leader, having been indicted, fled the State.—Atlanta Constitution.

Alaskans Astonished by Horses.

A prospector in Alaska took some horses with him. At the first Indian village the sight of the horses drove all the dogs howling into the woods. The children dropped their rude playthings and fled crying into the huts. The men and women stood their ground, although in open-eyed wonder. After much indecision they were finally prevailed upon to approach the horses, and their wonder knew no bounds. No amount of persuasion would induce them to mount. These were the first horses they had ever seen.

The movement of the cotton mills to the cotton fields is the logical result of the increased economies that have been enforced on business of every description, and this is a movement that must continue to increase.

GOSSIP FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST OF THE FASHIONS.

The New Traveling Gown—A Satisfactory Belt—The Little Queen of Holland—Late Paris Hints.

Floral pincushions are the latest rage in decorative work. The edelweiss is a special favorite, and is made entirely of white velvet; the bulrush of brown velvet and gold plush holds its own, and the pupin, fashioned out of small circular pieces of cream cloth, just tinged with color, is greatly in demand.

MRS. HENRY M. STANLEY'S FAD. Mrs. Dorothy Tennant Stanley, wife of the explorer, has a peculiar fad. She collects parasols, and has a unique collection, from milady's sunshade no larger than a small fan, popular with the belles of long ago, to the carriage parasol of the present day, with jeweled handles of priceless value and canopies of rare old lace.

WOMEN'S PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

Private secretaries are becoming almost as necessary to the woman of society as to the man of business. Miss Helen Gould's vast correspondence, averaging forty letters daily, three-quarters of which are begging letters, necessitates a helping hand, in the office of secretary, Mrs. Astor, during the winter, employs an amanuensis, who visits the house daily to attend to the answering of business and social letters. Mrs. Potter Palmer, woman of affairs that she is, is always accompanied by her private secretary. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan also finds the services of an amanuensis an absolute necessity, as well as Mrs. Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Havemeyer, and Miss Grace Dodge.—Washington Star.

THE NEW TRAVELING GOWN.

A letter from Paris says that the traveling gown of the French mondaine is somewhat more elaborate than that preferred by the American and English woman—more elaborate and more original, for she does not cling to indifferently used, the jacket suit for a journey. Some so-called traveling gowns shown this week were referred to by the dressmakers as their earliest autumn models. An effective suit is built of a roughly woven wool in small black and white checks. About the skirt are three deep tucks with an edge of white silk peeping below each tuck. The stuff forming the bodice is stretched over a fitted lining, and shows only under arm seams. It does not "blouse" in the least, but there are a few puckers which it displays under the high décolleté belt of plaid silk. About the throat is an odd collar of white silk, cut circular and finely plaited. The lower and larger part of the collar rests on the gown, the upper part making a fall about the throat held by a scarf扣 of plaid silk tying in a bow behind.

A SATISFACTORY BELT.

A leather belt has been devised which makes "both ends meet," the ends being the skirt waist and the skirt. Of course it is a man's belt, and is not of very general use for women, since, being of leather, it cannot be worn on any but the most out-of-fashioning of costumes. It is hard to describe accurately, but men's furnishings stores will show you the belt-called the "Cantail"—and you will catch the idea at once. The same device could be readily applied to silk belting, and then women could be sure of tidy looking waists and skirts. A portion of the belt is lined, and between this and the outside are fastened both the ends of two wires, shaped something like the under side of a dress hook and forming a slot on the inside of the belt. One end is open, the other closed. A button in the skirt band is slipped through the open end until it is firmly held by the wires, and there it is immovable, for the skirt and belt are practically one garment.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

THE LITTLE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

The little Queen of Holland's portrait is to be seen at every railway station, in all the shop windows and on nearly every article that is sold, from a packet of cigars to a tablet of chocolate. But when you see her you notice at once that these pictures are poor facsimiles. Her Majesty Wilhelmina, Queen of the Low Countries, is tall and stout for her fifteen years, possessing the fair and pearly complexion of her race.

Like all the Dutch, the young queen's figure is long and flat—a sign of fidelity, the moralist assures us. The mouth is often smiling with fun; the eyes are large and beautiful, of an undecided color, something between sky blue and the green of the sea—the kind of eyes which give to the face a kind of significant expression, and make one feel that behind them there is already a defined individuality, as though their owner were accustomed to act and think for herself; in a word, one feels that there is there a Dutch soul, full of energy, and always ready to fight.—London Society.

LATE HINTS FROM PARIS.

The latest information from Paris is to the effect that capotes or small turbans built of tulle, with flowers, feathers and a large aigrette, will be worn with dinner gowns next winter, and even at balls they will be permissible. This suggestion seems to indicate a slight approach to the imposing looking turban with a bird of paradise feather, which ornamented the heads of fair dames fifty years ago. Head dresses, which of late years have become almost obsolete, promise to have a decided revival. A chic little affair by Virot, to be worn at a full dress evening function, is of light green tulle, bunched on a tiny net frame, with a full white aigrette on the left side; just below it, resting on the elaborate coiffure, is a large, bluish rose. Another effective head dress from the same house, is of turquoise blue velvet laid across the front in folds, which end in a sort of fan on the left side. They are held together by tall, full white princesses feather, fastened with a diamond pin. The right

side of the turban is decorated with a bunch of forget-me-nots. Silver gray and black is a combination much in favor this season. A very "chic" Parisian toilet is of silver-gray tulle. The skirt is made with a deep Spanish flounce, banded with a standing ruffle of black satin fitting smoothly in one place both neck and shoulders, thus forming the high collar, which is edged with a thick ruche of the black satin. The short round yoke, which also forms the collar, is covered with a Spanish-looking design embroidered in gold bullion. Below this ground yoke is a deep flounce of black satin, put on in box-plaits, on each plait, there being deep pendants embroidered of the gold bullion. This cape nearly covers the bodice, which has short, full elbow sleeves, and a blouse waist ending in a black satin belt. An effective dinner dress is made of a combination of pale green peau de sole and pekin pompadour tulle. The skirt is made plain, with side panels of the pekin lace, and the waist has a pekin bodice cut on surplus, but fitting very smoothly and tight. It forms an open pointed neck, which is filled in with a chemise of lace, and is finished on the shoulders with squared revers of the peau de sole, covered with applications of white lace. The sleeves are of the peau de sole, with a short puff, and tight-fitting to the elbow.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE MYSTICAL CHILDREN. The idea which most children have of a King is that he goes around with a crown on his head and wrapped in royal robes, or riding a splendid steed. This is not true, of course, as some of you may know. The only ruler of Europe today who is ever seen wearing a crown is King Oscar of Sweden. The Emperor of Germany owns a beautiful crown, which, it is said, he has never put on his head. The crown is the emblem of kingly rule, but it is kept for state occasions only, and then it is more often borne into the state chamber resting on a cushion than on the brow of the man who is entitled to wear it.

FASHION NOTES.

Novelties in satin corsets are among the late arrivals from Paris. A large black dress seems to be the office of secretary. Mrs. Astor, during the winter, employs an amanuensis, who visits the house daily to attend to the answering of business and social letters. Mrs. Potter Palmer, woman of affairs that she is, is always accompanied by her private secretary. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan also finds the services of an amanuensis an absolute necessity, as well as Mrs. Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Havemeyer, and Miss Grace Dodge.—Washington Star.

Long black gloves are worn with white gowns by women who desire chic effects. The Nile and hunter's green appear to predominate for evening wear, although pinks and heliotrope come a close second. The tip tilted hat, so long the friend of stylish women, has given place in Paris to rakish little affairs set at any other angle that is picturesque.

Spangles and sparkles are among the notable features of garniture of all classes. The tiny metallic disks that are so freely used are very inexpensive, and an artistic needlewoman can make exquisitely elaborate and handsome trappings.

In belts the wide ones are taking the lead, and are really much more becoming to most figures than the tiny, narrow ones. There is less display in the way of buckles; one of the newest is a huge gold plate, on which is painted an exquisite miniature of Marie Antoinette.

There is quite a revival in China crepe and Japan silk this season, and more especially in such delicate colors as Nile green, heliotrope, olive green, and other varieties of oriental tints.

The high collar now in vogue serves the same purpose as does the burden the Italian woman carries on her head. It forces the wearer to hold her head high, with a slightly backward tip, and gives the whole body a more graceful poise. Skirts and sleeves are undergoing gradual transformation, which, as yet, is hardly perceptible to the general public. Sleeves are borrowing from the Louis XV. and Louis XVI. epochs their most becoming features, forming a charming combination, semi-full, semi-fitting, which cannot fail to please. As for skirts, they also will be made in harmony with the sleeves, the richest materials being used.

Having reached the extreme limit to size it is only natural that sleeves should begin to decrease. This by no means indicates that they are to fall into a condition of total collapse, and go back to skin tightness and the old fashions. To be sure, a dress or two have been imported with tight sleeves, but they have shoulder ruffles, puffs and frills large enough to more than make up for the contraction in the sleeve proper.

The most notable peculiarity about the sleeve portion of the costume is the adoption of flaring cuffs that fall over the hands, some of them being pointed over the back of the hand and filled in with full-gathered lace ruchings, others in bell shape, with scalloped edges bound or embroidered. These cuffs are cut with the sleeve, and while they are rather stylish, they look somewhat odd at first. Other cuffs are set over the sleeves, and have long points at the under side of the arm.

Elephant's Foot a Delicacy.

The flesh of the elephant is eaten in its entirety by several of the African tribes. In the process of butchering the tools used are the assegai and hatchets. The rough outer skin is first removed in large sheets, and beneath this is the sub-cuticle, a pliable membrane from which the natives make water skins.

The elephant yields large quantities of fat, used in cooking "bittong" or dried strips of the elephant's flesh, and also in the preparation of vegetables. African explorers agree that one part of the elephant's carcass, when properly cooked, is a succulent dish that will regale the most delicate taste. This part, very strangely, is the first joint of the leg below the knee, which one would suppose would be the toughest portion of the animal. To prepare the joint a hole three feet deep is dug in the earth, and the sides of it are baked hard by means of large live coals. Most of the coals are then taken out and the elephant's foot is placed in the crude oven. The hole is then filled with dirt, tightly packed, and a blazing fire is then built on top, which is kept replenished for three hours.

The foot is thus evenly baked, and when done instead of the strong, tough meat, it is of a gelatinous consistency that may be eaten with a spoon. The Kaffirs esteem this their greatest luxury.—London News.

The Strength of Steel.

An experiment, with a view to ascertain the relative resistance, under pressure, of the hardest steel and the hardest stone, was recently made at Vienna. Small cubes, measuring one centimeter, of corundum and of the finest steel, were subjected to the test. The corundum broke under the weight of six tons, but the steel resisted up to forty-two tons. The steel split up with a noise like the report of a gun, breaking into a powder, and sending sparks in every direction which bored their way into the machine like shot.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

ONE WAY TO GROW. What's the use, I'd like to know, Of a boy who is quiet and prim; If a boy must mind his p's and q's He'd ought to be her instead of a him. It's the girls that should sit still and straight. That's what they're made for, don't you know; While boys must jump and shout and race— It's noise and fun that makes us grow. They say 'You're like your mother, Bob,' But that's a great mistake, you see, For she likes gentle, quiet boys, While I—why I like boys like me.

The more we fellows shout and jump, The more we race and tear and climb, The bigger men we'll grow to be— If you will only give us time.

SELISH FAULT-FINDING.

How easy it is for little people, and older ones, too, we fear, to find fault with everything that interferes with their special enjoyment. The shower which puts a stop to the fun you have had planned, is welcome to the farmer whose crops need rain; and some of the hot days over which you fret, are just what is needed to ripen the grain. Don't forget about other people and complain because everything is not just as you like it best.

THE MYSTICAL CHILDREN.

The idea which most children have of a King is that he goes around with a crown on his head and wrapped in royal robes, or riding a splendid steed. This is not true, of course, as some of you may know. The only ruler of Europe today who is ever seen wearing a crown is King Oscar of Sweden. The Emperor of Germany owns a beautiful crown, which, it is said, he has never put on his head. The crown is the emblem of kingly rule, but it is kept for state occasions only, and then it is more often borne into the state chamber resting on a cushion than on the brow of the man who is entitled to wear it.

BLOWING THE BAG.

When you breathe into a paper bag to puff it up, and then burst it with a blow to produce an explosion, do you ever ask yourself anything about the extent of the force of your breath thus imprisoned? Great as it is, the amount of air taking the place of even steam and electricity as a motive power. To give yourself some sort of an idea of this force, take a bag quite long and narrow, and make a strong paper. Lay it flat upon the edge of a table, the opening toward you, place a weight upon it, and puff it well by blowing. Gradually increase the weights and continue blowing, and you will be surprised at the amount of air forced up. To make two large heavy volumes fall one over the other will seem the lightest kind of play, so easily can it be accomplished.

SWITZ'S BABIES.

Sylvia was sobbing as if her heart would break. "My dear little daughter," said mamma, "it is impossible to have so many kittens around under foot. You may pick out just one for a pet." "I want 'em all," sobbed Sylvia. "Oh, mamma, don't have them drowned, please." "Listen, dear, the kittens are very young, only a day old, and he is a great deal better to drown them now before their eyes are open than later, for they will have to go some time. It will not hurt them, because they are too little to know what water is. Be mother's good little maid, and dry your eyes."

"It was very hard to do, but mother knew best, of course, so Patrick put them in water, and then Sylvia and Douglas buried them under the old garden apple tree, and shed more tears at the funeral. Only one dear, ugly, soft little ball of fur was kept to wait until its eyes opened to be its playmate."

Sylvia and Douglas were not the only distressed ones; Switz, the old St. Bernard dog, watched the proceedings with wet eyes and stayed behind to guard the grave when the children went in to supper. For a couple of weeks Switz behaved in a very strange manner, and he and Sylvia became very intimate, often sauntering off together. One day Douglas followed them, and he came back in a great state of excitement, inviting the whole family to follow him down to the old ice house. Finally he succeeded in persuading mamma, papa, Aunt Nell and Sylvia to go, and what do you suppose they found?

Nothing much, nor less than Switz coughing three playful little kittens, while Mrs. Tabby sat on a ledge near by, watching the happy family in the straw, and purring contentedly.

Loving old Switz had not left the poor babies in their grave; it was his nature as a St. Bernard to save life, and he had dug the kittens carefully up, and with his soft, warm tongue had licked them back to life; then he had told Mrs. Tabby all about it, and she had thanked him and let him adopt them, and keep them safe in the straw in the old ice house, where no one would be likely to see them and take them away again.

And no one ever mentioned getting rid of the kittens again, for Switz brought his family up well, and kept them where they belonged.

A PLAY RANG IN NEW MEXICO.

The writer recently made a trip through a part of New Mexico where the natives gain a livelihood by farming in a very primitive manner. The boys there at the age of eight or ten years are sent out in pairs, with flocks of sheep or goats, while they herd in the hills and mountains all day long from daylight till sundown, when the flocks are driven into corrals and the children get their second meal for the day; the first meal they get at daylight. As they never take any dinner or lunch or any kind of toys with them, the long days would be very dull if they did not possess the capabilities, common to all children, of self-amusement.

During a trip among the hills where the sheep and goats are pastured, we came upon a miniature ranch, which some of these young herders had made for their own amusement. The grass-wood had been broken off and cleared away, and the ground stirred with a pointed stick in imitation of plowing. A canal and head ditch brought imaginary water from a nearby gulch, and a system of irrigation ditches and cross furrows had been made to carry water to all parts of the field. All had been done with the same regard to grade and slope that their fathers bestowed upon their real farms. Nor was this all, for upon a slight eminence close to the cultivated fields of this imitation ranch, a mud (abode) house had been built, by bringing water from an irrigation ditch over the top of a hill. With this mud, mortar had been made, and then the outer walls of the house were shaped in an oblong form.

ADVERTISES HIS INJURY.

A Kansas Farmer Bound to 'Get Back' With the Railroad.

Farmer Jake Stoddard of Douglas County, Kansas, believes in telling the world of his grievance. He has been wronged and he is determined that all who whirled by his house on the Burlington road shall know all about it. Uncle Jake's troubles are told by a signboard which stands near his house by the side of the railroad tracks. The passenger on the Burlington, if he is a lover of the romantic scenery which abounds in northwestern Kansas, may observe from the car window as the train from Atchison approaches Fanning station a large sign covering a board one by five feet, nailed to a pole twelve feet high, which reads:

This Man Has Been Wronged By The Railroad.

When the road was built it suited the convenience of the company, according to a local correspondent, to lay the track within ten feet of the corner of Farmer Stoddard's house. The construction gang plowed through his barnyard, removed his hen house and cut a wide swath through a fine young orchard which was the pride of Farmer Stoddard's heart. The agriculturist fixed his damage at a high figure; so high in fact, that the company compelled him to go into court and take what he regarded as a ridiculous sum.

It was not long until the trains were running. When the first excursion steamed out of Atchison the passengers, when the train reached Farmer Stoddard's place, observed the sign in bold, black letters, with a background as white as snow. Stoddard had painted the sign himself, and while it was not executed in the highest style of the art, it could be distinctly read.

Farmer Stoddard has raised a large family of boys and he has taught them to hate corporations. Not less than a half dozen dogs of a doubtful breed can always be found on the Stoddard place. The dog, too, are taught to hate the railroad, and when a train passes the entire pack runs out and barks at it. The old farmer feels that he is in a measure getting even. Brakemen on freight trains have great sport throwing pieces of coal at the dogs as the train passes. Stoddard figures that he gathers up almost enough coal around his premises to keep one stove running through the winter.

This Rat Catches Birds.

A rat that catches and eats birds is the latest novelty on the West Side. Under a sidewalk at Twelfth and Loomis streets lives a rat. From the size of the rodent and his gray whiskers it is evidently an old resident in the neighborhood. Unlike some other rats, it does not depend on cheese and bread for its living, but prefers a nice, juicy sparrow.

On the corner stands a building occupied as a saloon, and in front of the saloon is a watering trough, where teamsters allow their horses to slake their thirst. The teamsters also find the place a very convenient one to feed their horses while they sample the proprietor's free lunch and lager beer. As a result, the pavement is thickly strewn with oats pushed out of the feeding sacks by the hungry horses.

An army of sparrows has been attracted to the place, and each morning the pavement is covered with the little fellows eating their breakfast.

The rat, having cultivated a taste for sparrows, now has one for breakfast every day. Hangers-on around the place have come to watch the manoeuvres of the rat every morning. Soon after daylight the sparrows make their appearance, and the rat slyly crawls out of its hole. After looking around to see that the coast is clear the rat selects a plump sparrow, and while the bird is busy filling its crop, the rat makes a spring and secures its prey.

The bird is dragged under the sidewalk, and nothing more is seen of the rat until the following morning, when he comes out for a fresh victim. So expert has the rat become that those who have seen it say it can catch and kill a bird as cleverly as a cat.—Chicago Chronicle.

An Artificial Sunrise.

There is an old music hall joke about a thrifty farmer who endeavored to cross the breed of honey bees and lightning bugs, so that the former might be enabled to work all night. Dairyman Wilder, whose extensive establishment is near Santa Cruz, Cal., has done almost as well in introducing an electric light into his cow sheds, in order to deceive the cattle into the belief that the sun has risen.

By this piece of deception he is enabled to milk the cows two hours before sunrise the year round. It is well known to dairymen that "bossy" is very much averse to being waked up to render a service which her instinct and custom teach her belongs to the daylight. She frequently shows her resentment by kicking or obstinately lying down.

The Wilder dairy shelters over two hundred milk cattle, and the product is shipped to the city daily. Mr. Wilder, after some costly experiments with lamps, put in the electric lighting plant. In the sheds he placed a number of arc lights with ground glass globes. The plan worked like a charm from the first. On the initial morning the cattle began to get up as soon as the bright lamps filled the sheds with their artificial sunlight. They may have felt some surprise, and remarked to themselves that Old Sol was a little ahead of schedule time, but the arrival of the milking crew with their pails must have given assurance to their bovine minds that everything was all right, for they stood still and "gave down" as freely as if the light above them was in fact Nature's own.

The deception has been successfully practised for several months, and Mr. Wilder, by being able to get his product to market so much earlier than previously, has long since recouped himself for the original cost of his electric plant.—New York Journal.

The school children in Los Gatos, Cal. have the highest respect for the memory of a gentleman of that place who died 25 years ago. He left \$900 at interest, the income to be annually spent in buying candy for the children of the public schools.

After the walls had dried a short time, sticks of greasewood were laid across from wall to wall on these small branches, and weeds were laid, and then the whole covered with mud. At regular intervals near one edge of the roof, lumps of mud had been worked into block-like forms for chimneys, and a finger-hole made in the top of each one for a flue. Openings in the walls for doors and windows had not been neglected. The whole structure was about two feet long, one foot wide and eight inches high.

The boundaries of the little farm were marked with tiny wooden crosses, the same as the big farms, thus showing a disposition, that is shared by boys and girls everywhere, to imitate their elders in intelligence as well as in other matters.

A HORSE DIES FROM GRIEF.

The emotional life of a horse is remarkable. There are instances on record where the death of the horse has been traced directly to grief. One instance is recorded to mind, which occurred more than twenty years ago. It concerned a horse performing in the little town of Unionville, Pa., when one of the trained horses sprained one of his legs so that he could